

## Terrorists commit suicide in their cells after learning of hijack failure

Three Baader-Meinhof terrorists committed suicide in their cells yesterday after learning of the dramatic rescue of 86 hostages on board the hijacked Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu. A fourth member of the gang tried unsuccessfully to emulate them. Their deaths came as West Germans

were celebrating the achievement of Bonn's special anti-terrorist unit in its first operation. Under cover of darkness, the unit blew open the airliner's doors and stormed on board under cover of special grenades designed to immobilize by noise and flash without causing serious injury.

## Deaths spell the end of the original Baader-Meinhof gang

By Patricia Clough

On Oct 18, the three surviving members of the original Baader-Meinhof terrorist group committed suicide early today as news of the rescue of the 86 hostages on board the hijacked Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu spread. A fourth member of the gang tried unsuccessfully to kill herself.

While the three died, exultation and relief was spreading in West Germany at the news of the victory in the battle of the wills between the terrorists and the democratic state. Special forces were alerted and newspaper editions were put out with messages of congratulation from abroad. In Bonn, where the outcome of a resounding personal political success for Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, was Government, the atmosphere after four days and nights of almost non-stop meetings was one of only quiet relief.

Any desire to celebrate was quenched by sheer exhaustion. The thought that Dr Hans-Jürgen Schleyer, the industrial kidnapper six weeks ago by the hands of the hijackers, was in the hands of his captors, news of him has been re-echoed by the kidnappers for several days.

heim last year and Holger Meins died after a hunger strike the same year. But there is no doubt that there are numerous followers to carry on their cause.

Baader was found in his cell with a head wound and a 7.65 mm pistol close to his body. Ensslin was hanging from a noose tied to a bar of his window. Raspe also shot himself in the head but was found alive and taken to hospital where he later died. A 9 mm pistol was found on the floor of his cell.

A fourth terrorist, Ingrid Müller, tried to cut her throat with a bread knife but survived. Doctors at Stammheim hospital said her life was not in danger. She was serving four and a half years for belonging to a terrorist organization.

Dr Traugott, leader of the Baden-Württemberg Justice Minister, immediately ordered what he said would be a ruthless investigation into how it happened. In particular, the authorities want to know how the weapons, both Heckler and Koch pistols of a type commonly used by the terrorists, came to be in the cells.

For several weeks the prisoners have been forbidden visitors, even their lawyers, under special measures introduced after Dr Schleyer's kidnapping. In particular, the authorities want to know how the weapons, both Heckler and Koch pistols of a type commonly used by the terrorists, came to be in the cells.



Back on German soil: the freed hostages arrive at Frankfurt after their ordeal.

slid, the Government's burly top diplomat who followed the hijacked aircraft to negotiate with the hijackers and with governments, was in tears as he was formally received and thanked with the unit at Cologne airport.

Herr Wischniewski said later that two hand grenades were thrown, presumably by the terrorists, during the attack on the airliner. The unit found plenty of explosives and more hand grenades on board.

The body of the aircraft's captain, Herr Jürgen Schumann, aged 37, was thrown out of the airliner at Mogadishu. He is believed here to have been murdered at Aden, possibly for landing on a sand strip instead of the

normal runway in what may have been an attempt to put the airliner out of action. He is also thought to have tried to pass on hints or coded messages.

The gang are reported to have been persuaded to postpone their final deadline for blowing up the airliner until 1.30 am (BST). At midnight, the 28 GSG-9 men landed and moved in on the airliner. They blew open the doors, then stormed in under cover of the noise and flash created by special grenades designed to immobilize people for several seconds.

## Returning passengers describe how pilot was murdered

By Peter Norman

Frankfurt, Oct 18. 86 hostages of the hijacked Lufthansa Boeing 747 were welcomed by their families and friends at Frankfurt airport today. The passengers and crew of the hijacked jet set foot on German soil at about 2 pm to an enthusiastic applause of tens of thousands of people.

First off the Lufthansa Boeing 747 that had brought the passengers home was Fraülein bi Dillmann, one of the wardresses, who had to be helped down the stairs from the aircraft because of an injury to her right leg. She was put in a waiting ambulance close to a final parking place of the plane 707 in a remote part of the airport.

George Freiburg described Captain Schumann's murder. "He was forced to kneel in the centre of the aisle at the front of the plane," he said. "Then he was shot in front of us all, shot at the base of his skull." The Palestinian hijack leader, "Captain Mahmoud," had said he killed Captain Schumann because he tried to escape, Herr Freiburg said. In fact, the captain had refused to take any more orders—UPI.

Stockholm, Oct 18.—Mr Olaf Ojefors, a Swedish passenger on the aircraft, said all the passengers would have been burned to death had the rescue not occurred five hours earlier.

"They tied our hands behind our backs with the ladies' nylon stockings and then forced us to sit in our seats with the safety belts fastened," he said. "Then they poured all available liquor on the floor and all over the plane, because the passengers expected a raid."

Britain offered to supply them, together with SAS expertise, soon after the Boeing 737 was hijacked last week, and arrangements were completed on Friday, when a West German plane flew to London for high-level talks.

The two SAS men flew first to Dubai in preparation for a West German assault there, then carried on to Mogadishu for Monday night's operation.

## Light sentences for four Czech dissidents

The biggest trial of dissidents to be held in Czechoslovakia for five years, the trial of four well-known dissidents, has been given light sentences ranging from 14 months, suspended, and three and a half years. The charges all involved subverting the state. Three of the four convicted men pleaded not guilty and all intend to appeal. The state prosecutor had requested light sentences.

## Jenkins warning on cost of larger EEC

Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, told EEC Foreign Ministers that further enlargement of the Community to include Spain, Greece and Portugal was politically unavoidable and would also "cost us all a lot of money". His warning received no clear response from the ministers, who are still at odds over the issue.

## Sir George Solti for the LPO

Sir George Solti, former director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is to be principal conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. An announcement is to be made soon. He is at present principal conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which he has raised to prominence among American orchestras.

## Mediation rejected

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists decided to reject a mediator's report into the closed shop dispute at North of England Newspapers, Darlington. They determined to spread the strike with stoppages at other offices of the Westminster Press group from November 1 Page 2

## Dictionary injunction

The Oxford University Press was granted an injunction in the Court of Appeal restraining Pergamon Press from using the title of The Oxford Dictionary of Perfect Spelling, which Pergamon is publishing. The injunction means that Pergamon must withdraw all copies of the book if the case goes to trial.

## Tito bill unpaid

President Tito was converted from cabbage soup to the delights of French cooking when he rested for three days at a famous hotel at the end of his visit to France. But he did not pay the bill. The hotelier is sending it to President Giscard d'Estaing.

## Trade protection: Lord Harlech told

The Royal Institute of International Affairs said selective controls should be considered to protect certain industries 4

Teenage shelter: Dr Barnardo's is to open a short-stay hostel in London for homeless teenagers. Costing £27,000, it will hold 20.

## Leader, page 17

Letters: On hijacking, from Lord Duncan-Sandys, and others; on clearing up Soho, from the Bishop of London, and Mr Raymond Blackburn; on police pay, from Mr Edmund Esdaile, and Mr Ian Stewart, MP

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Bernard Levin at the Trends of the Twenties exhibition; Andrew Shonfield on making the unions work to a public rule book; Children's books by Brian Alderson

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## HOME NEWS

# Engineering leaders endorse Ford 12% pay offer as more workers vote to accept deal

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The offer by the Ford Motor Company of 12 per cent average wage increases to its 57,000 hourly paid employees was approved by the executive council of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday, to the private relief of ministers.

Workers at three more Ford factories also voted overwhelmingly yesterday to accept the pay offer. Ninety eight per cent of the 4,600 workers at the Basildon, Aveley and Southampton plants voted in favour of the offer, in addition to the three Ford factories that voted for its acceptance on Monday.

So far about seven thousand employees in Ford's 23 plants have voted to accept the offer of increases in pay ranging from 10.5 to 13.9 per cent.

But there was some confusion after the meeting of day-shift workers at Leamington, about whether employees had been clear that they were voting simply on the offer or on the proposition to take strike action if it was rejected.

Shop stewards were meeting last night to consider whether to take another vote, although observers said the mood of the meeting had been decisively in favour of accepting the offer.

At Aveley, where pilot production and transport of parts is centred, only five of the 400 workers have voted against the offer, it is understood. At Southampton, where Transit trucks are manufactured, only three of the 2,000 employees and 50 of the 2,000 workers at the Basildon tractor plant did so.

The main assembly plants both at Dagenham and at Halewood, near Liverpool, are among those that have still to vote. Opposition, if it comes, is most likely there.

But the AUEW decision, taken unanimously by the four out of the seven members of the executive who were present at yesterday's meeting, is welcome news for the company and for the Government. It could influence waverers among its own members as well as those in other unions, and it makes official support for strike action from the union against the offer extremely improbable.

Mr L. F. Edmondson, acting president in the absence of Mr Hugh Scanlon, who was attend-

ing the meeting of shop stewards, said: "The executive has decided that the offer is acceptable and we hope that other unions will do the same."

The fact that Britain's second biggest union should go out of its way to endorse an offer, to which the Chancellor is now thought to be resigned, gives the Government some hope of at least containing breaches in the official limit of 10 per cent in earnings increases.

Although yesterday's decision commits the engineering workers' union to nothing during the coming months of the wage bargaining season, it is, from the point of view of ministers, beneficial.

Mr Edmondson declined to predict what would happen in the increasingly unlikely event of a rejection of the management's offer by workers at most Ford plants. At present the company is committed to seek backing for a "withdrawal of all labour" from union executives.

But the AUEW, which favours the Ford offer partly because it offers its own skilled membership a higher percentage increase than that offered to production workers, would find it difficult to authorize a strike after yesterday's decision.

## Journalists to spread closed-shop strike

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

Lightning strikes throughout the Westminster Press newspaper group are threatened by the National Union of Journalists in support of a 19-week stoppage in Darlington over a closed shop.

The NUJ's national executive last night rejected a mediator's report into the strike at North of England Newspapers, a Westminster Press subsidiary. The TUC printing industries committee tomorrow will discuss the implications of the move, which came after a vote of 82-2 by the journalists involved to reject the mediator's report.

Support of the journalists' strike by printers has halted publication of the *Northern Echo*, the *Evening Dispatch*, the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, and a series of weekly newspapers.

Darlington has become the centre of a test of strength between the Newspaper Society, which represents provincial newspaper publishers, and the NUJ over a closed shop for journalists. Management regard an editorial closed shop as a threat to press freedom.

The union says it is merely seeking industrial strength. The report of the mediator, Mr Norman Singleton, who was appointed by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), was rejected because it did not back the journalists' aim of a closed shop.

The dispute arose after the employment of Mrs Josephine Kirk Smith as a sub-editor on the *Darlington and Stockton Times*. She refused to join the NUJ and has joined the rival non-TUC Institute of Journalists (IOJ).

Mr Kenneth Ashton, NUJ general secretary, said that the executive's decision was approved by a large majority of the 23 members present. Their motion said the executive did not consider the mediator's report provided for an acceptable interim settlement. It added: "Accordingly the executive resolves to implement a programme of further industrial action from November in order to bring the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion."

Mr Victor Cooke, a Co-operative Insurance Society salesman and union branch secretary for the agents, said yesterday: "I have been an agent for thirty years and have been contributing to the CIS pension scheme. But now they turn round and advise us to contract into the state pension scheme."

"It is embarrassing to think that here we are going out selling private insurance and pension policies while we are in the state scheme."

## Race commission will investigate 'wide areas of public life'

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Formal investigations into "wide areas of public life" were promised by the Commission for Race Equality yesterday as part of a programme against race discrimination.

"We have a very long list of companies about which we have information," Mr Peter Sanders, director of the commission's equal opportunities division, said at a press conference yesterday to announce the commission's plans. Some nationalized industries are included as possible subjects for investigation.

Preliminary inquiries are being held to see which full investigation should be given priority. The first is expected to be announced before Christmas. The commission has started smaller investigations into a London employment agency and a restaurant in the Midlands.

Under the new Race Relations Act the commission has wide powers to act on its own initiative, and can subpoena evidence, Mr David Lane, the commission's chairman, said yesterday. Most subjects on the list were to do with

jobs, but housing and education would not be able to give as much help to individual complainants as the board had.

So far the commission has had about 150 requests for help from people seeking redress of grievances. Aid is being given to about three quarters of them, but it is too early to say how many of the rest will find the procedures too complicated for them.

Mr Lane told me that he was going to discuss with Mr Rees, Home Secretary, ways in which the Public Order Act might be amended to work more effectively. One way might be to make it necessary in law for organizers of marches to notify the police about them beforehand.

Miss Usha Prashar, director of the Rannymede Trust, yesterday described the plans as extremely vague. She said they did not make clear how the general approach would be realized. Nor did they reflect the commission's capacity for a coordinated approach on a number of fronts simultaneously. But she welcomed the intention of carrying out a radical review of the network of community relations councils.

One of the fears expressed when the Rannymede Trust was going through Parliament

## High Court ruling today on miners' ballot move

By Our Labour Editor

The High Court will rule today on a move by the militant Kent miners to prevent a pithead ballot next week on the National Coal Board pay and productivity deal.

Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division, will give his decision on their application for injunctions to stop the National Union of Mineworkers from holding a ballot, or taking steps to negotiate or agree an incentive scheme with the coal board without the authority of a special conference of the union's annual conference.

Kent miners' leaders are insisting that the NUM should carry out its obligation to seek rises of up to 90 per cent from November 1, rather than seek approval for a local incentive scheme. The coalfield, one of the smallest, is suing the national executive and the union itself.

Mr Alexander Irvine, counsel for the Kent miners, argued in court yesterday that the executive had no power to call a ballot. The annual conference

had instructed the union to negotiate a wage of £135 a week for highest grade underground workers, with appropriate increases in other grades to maintain differentials. Mr Conrad Dehn, QC, for the union executive, said there was an implied power in the rules to hold the ballot.

While the court was sitting the Yorkshire area council of the NUM voted to oppose the productivity scheme if the ballot goes ahead. Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the area, said the incentive package had been decisively rejected. He added: "We urge all our members to vote against."

Mr Scargill supported the Kent area legal move. "We back their efforts to secure an injunction against the national executive in view of their decision to act contrary to and in violation of annual conference decision."

If the injunction is not granted voting will take place at the pitheads on Wednesday and Thursday next week. The result is expected about November 1.

## Insurance men told to join state scheme

By a Staff Reporter

Insurance salesmen for the Co-operative Insurance Society of Manchester say they have been placed in an embarrassing position. While being expected to promote their company's private pension schemes to their customers, they have been told that their own best future lies in a state pension.

The agents' concern arises from recent negotiations between their union, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and their employers over improved pension arrangements.

Mr Victor Cooke, a Co-operative Insurance Society salesman and union branch secretary for the agents, said yesterday: "I have been an agent for thirty years and have been contributing to the CIS pension scheme. But now they turn round and advise us to contract into the state pension scheme."

"It is embarrassing to think that here we are going out selling private insurance and pension policies while we are in the state scheme."

## Worker not asked 'about closed-shop objection'

A company admitted at an industrial tribunal at Ashford, Kent, yesterday that essential guidelines had not been followed before a closed-shop agreement was imposed on a worker. The worker, Mr Alec Pare, was offered to join a union, but was not asked about his objections to a closed-shop agreement.

The man, Mr Kenneth Edwards of Broadstairs, a panel writer, alleged unfair dismissal, sought compensation from Perbow Ltd, a Sandwich-based engineering company specializing in generators. He was represented by Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet, East.

Mr Edwards was dismissed on March 31, a month after the closed-shop agreement had been signed when he was the only remaining non-union member among 390 hourly-paid workers.

Mr Paul Miller, counsel for Perbow, said the company had complied with the stipulations of the new agreement concerning the treatment of non-union employees. But it admitted not following essential guidelines during the 28 days Mr Edwards was allowed to reconsider his

position before he was dismissed.

Mr Alec Pare, the personnel manager, said that the company had failed to persuade Mr Edwards to join a union, but offered to pay union dues for him.

Mr Pare admitted that Mr Edwards had not been interviewed about his conscientious or religious objections to a closed shop after reading the final agreement, even though that practice was clearly laid down in the document.

"Was that not a very sloppy attitude to a procedure that should be meticulously followed when a man's livelihood is at stake?" Mr Aitken asked.

Mr Pare replied that Mr Edwards' views were well known to have made enough extra interviews a waste of time. He admitted not knowing Mr Edwards' religious or even which categories of religious conviction were exempted from the closed-shop agreement.

The tribunal was adjourned until November 28.

## Man killed boy he thought was going to rob him

From Our Correspondent  
Liverpool

A man aged 55 shot dead a boy aged 15 who he thought was going to rob him, it was alleged at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

Sidney John O'Shea, a coffee shop proprietor, of Eaton Road, Liverpool, pleaded guilty to manslaughter. His plea of not guilty to murdering Andrew Bernard Jones was accepted by the prosecution. He was jailed for four years.

Mr Michael Morland, QC, for the prosecution, said the boy was returning home with two friends on the evening of April 21 from the sixteenth birthday party of his youngest son at a dancing studio. The boys had clearly had too much to drink.

Mr O'Shea was walking home when Andrew Jones approached him. Mr O'Shea

shouted more than once for the boy to clear off but an altercation began and Mr O'Shea drew a revolver loaded with six live cartridges. It went off and the boy was shot through the heart, dying instantaneously. Mr O'Shea went home and told his wife to telephone for the police. Counsel said that to Der Supt Holt, who called at his home, Mr O'Shea said: "I am sorry. I thought he was going to mug me so I pulled it out just to frighten him. He said it was only a toy. He knocked it down and it went off."

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the defence, said Mr O'Shea carried the revolver, for which he had a licence, out of a curious kind of conceit that he was going to be a protector because of the recent muggings of women.

The trial continues today.



## The making of two classic styles of sherry.

Throughout the summer, white Palomino grapes were slowly ripening on the gently rolling hills that surround Jerez de la Frontera.

They were harvested in September, then pressed, and now the mosto (juice) is being allowed to ferment freely in casks within the cool, vaulted bodegas.

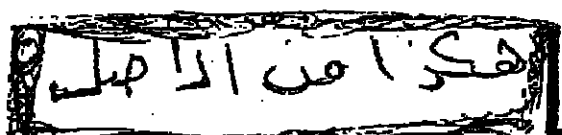
By next Spring, certain mostos will be developing flor (yeast on the surface of the young wine), and others will not.

Only those that do will ultimately become finos or amontillados.

The classic fino is very pale in colour and very dry to taste, with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino, and is always best served chilled as it is in Jerez itself.

The classic amontillado is richer in colour and medium dry to taste, with a particular nuttiness from the cask. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

LUNCHEON DRY & CLUB AMONTILLADO  
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## Barnardo's to open teenagers' hostel

By Penny Symon

Sir Ian Scott, chairman of the council of Dr Barnardo's, announced yesterday that his organization is to open its first short-stay hostel for homeless teenagers. He described it as a "disturbing contemporary on our times."

The hostel, in South Norwood, London, will house 20 teenagers and cost £27,000. It will be open at the end of the year.

Sir Ian said Dr Barnardo had gone into this field after the disclosures of the *John Galsworthy* television documentary, which showed difficulties facing young people who travel to London from the provinces. They have no accommodation and not enough money.

A government working party set up in response to the documentary, reported in July 1977 that more co-ordination was needed between official voluntary agencies. Disappointed voluntary workers complained that the report did not emphasize that urgent government action was needed. Since the campaign for the Homeless and Rootless, in association with the National Federation of Housing Associations, secured approval for a 25-bed hostel in Islington.

Mr Rees, Home Secretary, indicated that he would be willing to provide funds for advice and information services at London's main railway station but that has not been agreed by British Rail.

Mr Rees, Home Secretary, indicated that he would be willing to provide funds for advice and information services at London's main railway station but that has not been agreed by British Rail.

## Ex-policeman is shot dead in Armagh ambush

A taxi driver aged 67, former police reservist, was shot dead in an ambush in Armagh yesterday. His car was riddled with bullets as he crossed the bridge between Keady and Armagh.

The police believe that gunmen were waiting for him as he returned from dropping his son at school. The taxi crashed through the pavement and plunged into the river 20ft below.

The Provisional IRA in Armagh had been killed because of his "services to the British war machine."

A man aged 54 was shot and injured by two youths on a motor cycle as he sat in a Belfast city centre pub. He was hit in the leg.

Teenagers accused of four Armagh teenagers were remanded in custody until Friday when they appeared in court in Armagh. They are accused of killing Private Margaret Hearty, aged 24, of a Ulster Defence Regiment.

The police prosecutor said the Provisional IRA had claimed responsibility for the murder.

## Fewer children eat at school

Essex education authorities said yesterday that 30,000 fewer children in the county are eating school meals since the price of each meal increased by 10p to 25p in September. That represents a fall of a fifth in the number taking school meals.

The number of children receiving free meals has also risen by nearly a quarter, as a result of the revised income levels.

## Authorities seize Open University house magazine

By Annabel Ferriman

Three thousand copies of the Open University's house magazine were seized by the university authorities yesterday because they contained an article criticising the suspension of Mr Tom O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange.

The article was written by the magazine's editor, Mr Michael De-la-Noy, before he left his job at the university last Friday. He criticized Sir Frederick Warner, the pro-chancellor, for his handling of the O'Carroll affair.

Sir Frederick had suspended Mr O'Carroll as a university press officer after staff objected to the latter's involvement with the paedophile organization.

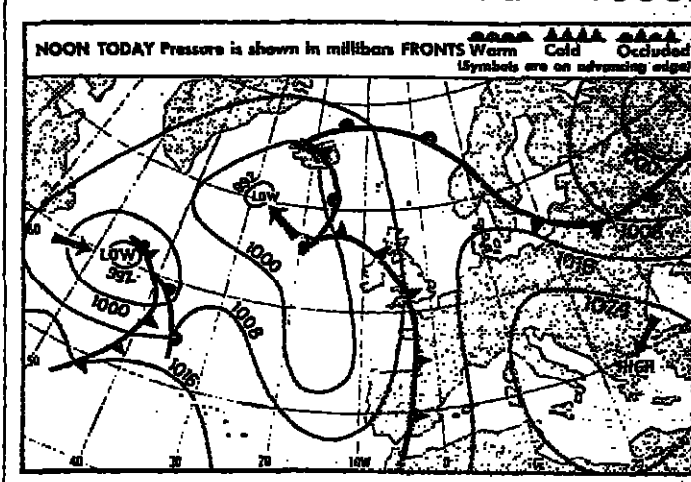
The suspension was lifted last week when the university council decided instead to decide whether there was a case for dismissing Mr O'Carroll.

When copies of the journal, *Open House*, arrived at the university, officials locked them away. The magazine is to be reprinted at a cost of £150. The article by Mr De-la-Noy, who was dismissed as the Archbishop of Canterbury's press officer in 1970 for writing two magazine articles on homosexuality, will not appear.

Mr John Greenall, head of the university's information services, said yesterday: "This is not a question of censorship. There is a normal editorial procedure whereby the editor of the magazine discusses all copy with me in advance of publication. This he did not do."

Miss Rantzen's baby  
Miss Esther Rantzen, aged 37, of the television programme *That's Life*, who is living with Mr Desmond Wilcox, aged 46, head of BBC's general features, is expecting a baby in January, she disclosed.

## Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 7.31 am  
Moon rises: 2.23 pm  
Sun sets: 5.39 pm  
Moon sets: 12.1 am tomorrow

**First quarter: 1.46 pm**  
Lighting up: 6.29 pm to 7.3 am  
High water: London Bridge, 6.53 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 7.34 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Avonmouth, 12.9 am, 6.1m (20.3ft); 12.40 pm, 6.1m (20.3ft). Dover, 4.12 am, 6.1m (20.3ft); 4.52 pm, 5.9m (19.2ft). Hull, 11.40 am, 6.5m (21.7ft); 1.57 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft). Liverpool, 4.29 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 4.59 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft).

Pressure remains high in SE of British Isles. A weak trough of low pressure will move slowly N across W districts.

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight**  
London, East Anglia, E Midlands, E and central N England: fog, dense in places, clearing during morning, sunny intervals; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).

**SE England:** Dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).

**Central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands:** Mist patches early, mostly cloudy, perhaps rain; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

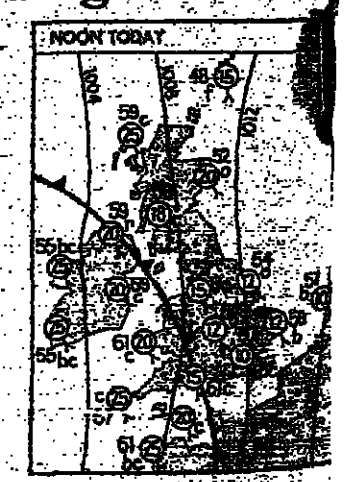
**SW England, Wales, Isle of Man:** Sunny intervals but rather cloudy at times; rain in places, hill fog; wind SE, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

**NW England and Lake District:** Sunny intervals after early mist, becoming cloudier, perhaps rain later; wind SE, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).

**NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen and Central Highlands:** Fog patches clearing slowly, sunny intervals but remaining dull near coasts; wind SE, light; max temp 17°C (63°F) inland but 12°C (54°F) on coasts.

**SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll and N Ireland:** Rather cloudy, bright or sunny intervals, rain in places; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

**Moray Firth, N Scotland, Orkney and Shetland:** Dry, sunny intervals, hill and coast fog; wind S, fair; max temp 16°C (61°F).



**Yesterday**  
London: Temp. 18°C (64°F) max, 12°C (54°F) min. Wind SE, light. Rain 7 pm, 7.7 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm, 9.3 pm, 9.6 pm, 9.9 pm, 10.2 pm, 10.5 pm, 10.8 pm, 11.1 pm, 11.4 pm, 11.7 pm, 12.0 pm, 12.3 pm, 12.6 pm, 12.9 pm, 1.2 pm, 1.5 pm, 1.8 pm, 2.1 pm, 2.4 pm, 2.7 pm, 3.0 pm, 3.3 pm, 3.6 pm, 3.9 pm, 4.2 pm, 4.5 pm, 4.8 pm, 5.1 pm, 5.4 pm, 5.7 pm, 6.0 pm, 6.3 pm, 6.6 pm, 6.9 pm, 7.2 pm, 7.5 pm, 7.8 pm, 8.1 pm, 8.4 pm, 8.7 pm, 9.0 pm,



# "How did North Sea oil get where it is? Picture an enormous compost heap, working under pressure for 280,000,000 years."

Mobil geophysicist Ian McClelland likes to amuse friends who ask how North Sea oil was formed, with the compost comparison. Actually, his answer isn't too far from the technical truth.

The North Sea covers a collection of geological basins hundreds of millions of years old, in which heat and pressure have turned organic matter into oil and natural gas.

Some organic matter, together with particles of rock, has eroded from the land surrounding the sea, and settled in the basin to form layers of sandy sediment on the bottom. Then too, over aeons, a steady rain of marine animals has fallen to the sea bottom. Their remains have mixed with the sediments.

"Over millions of years", says McClelland, "these sediments have piled up and up. Their weight actually causes the basin itself to sink. And so the process goes on".

Pressure created by this weight, combined with the heat at great depths, can create the conditions under which oil and gas are sometimes formed. It is something like a sophisticated garden compost heap breaking down, miles under the sea bed.

The oil and gas at first are scattered throughout the sediments, but eventually

become concentrated in certain areas. "These are the 'oil fields' everybody talks about", explains geophysicist McClelland. The same pressures and heat which help generate oil and gas also work on the sandy sediments, compressing them into rock. Fluids in the newly-formed rock are partially forced out and percolate upwards through interconnected pores. These fluids are sea water and the newly formed oil and gas.

The oil and gas are lighter than the sea water and, over millions of years, migrate upward through the rocks as long as a path is open to them. A great deal of oil and gas is trapped where solid layers of rock block its upward movement, creating a potential petroleum reservoir.

The great fields of the Middle East, South America, the Southwestern United States, Indonesia, and Alaska were created by the same process. Mobil has been a major participant in all these areas.

"Oilmen knew from seismic readings and from drilling around the edges that the North Sea had covered ancient basins", says Ian McClelland, "so they knew the sedimentary history essential to the formation of gas and oil was there".

Onshore, at the edge of one North Sea basin, the Dutch found large gas deposits in 1959. By the early 1960s, oilmen were ready to tackle the North Sea, and Britain licensed the first drilling in its sector.

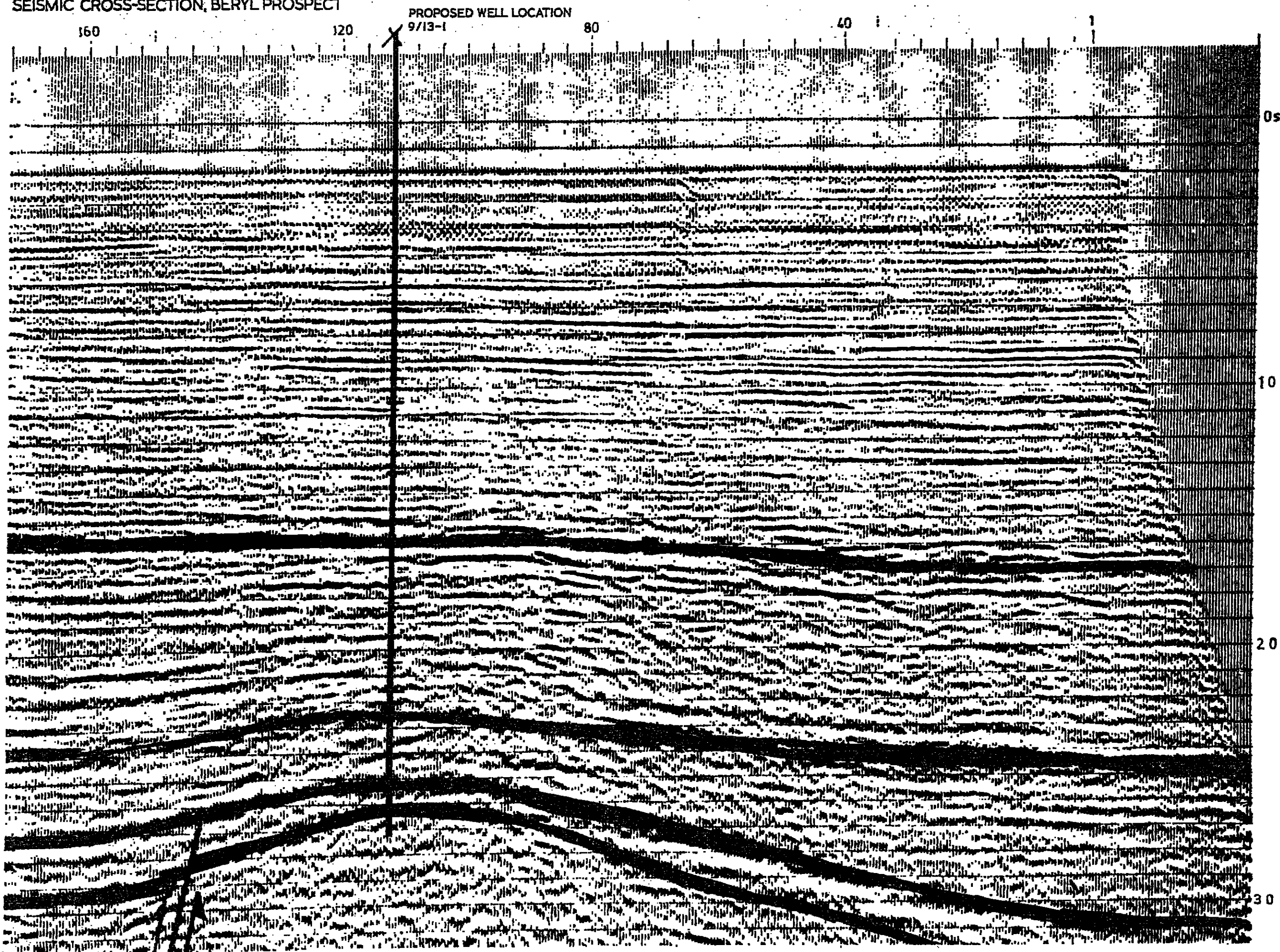
"We felt we knew where gas could be found, based on the experience in the Netherlands", McClelland recalls. "And our ideas worked in the southern North Sea, where large gas fields were found in conditions like those on the Dutch mainland". When gas exploration reached maturity, the search shifted naturally to the North. In 1969, a significant oil well was tested in the Norwegian sector. Soon after, Britain's first oil field was confirmed.

Geophysicist Ian McClelland and his colleagues, we are happy to say, have led Mobil to an important discovery in the North Sea—the Beryl field.

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SEISMIC CROSS-SECTION, BERYL PROSPECT





HOME NEWS

# Mr Rees backs chief constable over Front march in Manchester

From John Chatterton  
Manchester

During a visit to Manchester to open a new police divisional headquarters yesterday, Mr Rees, Home Secretary, discussed with senior officers the recent expensive and elaborate operation that prevented conflict between National Front marchers and Socialist Workers' Party supporters in the city.

Afterwards he supported Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, who has been criticized in some quarters for the cost of the operation, estimated at about £250,000.

Mr Rees said it was only right that Mr Anderton and his force should take the main credit for ensuring that the events passed off with little violence or criminal behaviour.

"That is not to say the situation is satisfactory," he said. "Thousands of police officers have had to be redeployed from their normal duties to keep the peace between two sets of extremists who have minimal support in the country."

Later, Mr Rees said: "I think that the chief constable handled it very well and defused what could have been a very difficult situation." Mr Anderton had had to use legislation that was 41 years old and "perhaps needs some changes."

Mr Anderton has already submitted an interim written report on the events in Greater Manchester on October 8 and is preparing an even fuller one. He has made known that he favours changes in the Public Order Act 1936.

Mr Rees said that any views

Mr Anderton and any other senior police officers had would be taken into account. He thought that two aspects of existing legislation might have to be looked at. One concerned whether decisions should be taken purely on police or on political grounds and whether, as in Northern Ireland, all proposals by anyone to hold any sort of march would have to be notified to the police.

The other aspect concerned the Race Relations Act, under which individuals could now be taken to court on criminal charges for incitement. "It may be that we shall have to look more closely at that and perhaps leave the public order side to chief constables and the incitement issue to the courts."

Mr Rees said the constraints the economic situation imposed deeply affected many aspects of his work. While in no position to make a formal statement about police pay, he said: "I recognize the difficult nature of police work and I am as anxious as anyone to ensure that the next pay settlement adequately reflects the responsibilities they undertake on behalf of us all."

One aspect that would have to be discussed was a procedure under which the local authorities, which provided 30 per cent of the money for police pay, could again play a part in negotiations. The Police Federation had withdrawn from the Police Council, on which the local authorities had their representation.

# Warning of exodus from police force

Leaders of the Police Federation told Home Office officials yesterday that there would be a mass exodus from the police force unless a satisfactory pay settlement was reached soon.

Later they described their two-hour meeting as a waste of time.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the federation, said he hoped the Home Secretary would "put some money on the table" at another meeting arranged for Thursday next week.

There had been no progress at yesterday's meeting. "It is obvious to us that the Home Office officials were unable to negotiate; that the Home Secretary is not in a position to know what is going on in the police forces of this country," Mr Jardine said.

"We have told them that it is no good our coming once again to go through the sort of discussions we have had this morning. We say the Home Secretary should come back and talk about money."

Mr Jardine said he was sure that the feelings of police officers would be made clear to Mr Rees at an open meeting of the Metropolitan Police Federation branch next Wednesday.

"If he is not going to go outside the government guidelines next week we want him to tell us that."

# Some unexpected doubts about free trade and defence costs Lord Harlech surprises Chatham House

By Roger Berthoud

Even qualified advocacy of trade protectionism and defence spending cuts is not the sort of thing one expects to hear at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

Speaking there yesterday, Lord Harlech, a former Ambassador in Washington, who is to take over from Lord Trefry next January as the institute's chairman, appeared to give a tentative establishment benediction to those two favourite left-wing policies.

Reporting his interim and personal impressions on the findings of a study group on the future of British foreign policy, Lord Harlech said there were considerable doubts about a complete commitment to free trade.

"I feel there is very definitely a need to consider the possibility of selective controls to protect certain industries, perhaps those undergoing drastic modernization, and to preserve our home market against highly concentrated assaults by products not only from Japan but from certain developing countries, such as Korea," he said.

There are other nations facing in varying degrees the same industrial problems as ourselves, including members of the EEC. It may be in our interest to mobilize concerted

actions which point in new directions".

He pointed out that Britain continues to spend as much proportionately on defence as in 1957 or 1967, although now less well off compared with her main allies. Even though the same expenditure bought far less nowadays, the prima facie case for further cuts looked strong.

But there were other considerations, including the relentless Soviet arms buildup, and political repercussions in Europe and across the Atlantic. The question was whether the high level of spending should continue, "if for no other reason than to please our major creditors and doubting

friends"; or whether we and our allies should face the political and military consequences of Britain's spending no higher a proportion of national income on defence than her more affluent neighbours.

Could Britain continue to support effectively all her many defence commitments? Would the expenditure of £2,500m on a new nuclear deterrent be the best use of resources, looking a decade ahead? If yes, efforts elsewhere would have to be significantly reduced. If not, what would be the consequences of leaving France as the only European strategic nuclear power? Those were formidable questions, which would demand an answer

Agreed damages of £43,000 were awarded in the High Court yesterday to Cornelia Studebaker, aged 10, who was said to have been served with a caustic soda solution in a Kent restaurant when she asked for lemonade.

Mr John Wilmers, QC, her counsel, said the physical and psychological injuries caused by drinking the liquid had changed the girl, on holiday with her parents from Switzerland, from a normal, happy girl into a disturbed child, in a semi-invalid condition.

Mr Justice O'Connor was told that the girl's brother, Jurgen, aged seven, was also served with a glass of the same solution, but that he was not injured. He was awarded £200.

The damages were against the proprietors of the Kashmir Restaurant, Canterbury, and Carlsberg Distributors Ltd, which was responsible for servicing bar equipment at the premises.

Mr Wilmers, announcing settlement reached in the damages action, said there was a cast iron case against the restaurateurs, Momir Meah, Moin Uddin and Enus Ali. But the case could not be said to be quite as clear as it might seem, Carlsberg which had been responsible for leaving a lemonade bottle containing the 20 per cent caustic soda solution in the restaurant.

Mr Wilmers said the damage to the girl's throat had needed major treatment since the accident in July, 1975. A serious operation might be necessary in the future.

# Girl given caustic soda for lemonade

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# Driver who tried to bully another loses his appeal

A motorist who was said to have deliberately tried to bully another driver was told last of the fast lane of a dual carriageway was guilty of a bad case of dangerous driving, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

Kevin Coughlan, an Oxford social worker, had to force an MGB car, which was overtaking another vehicle at 60 mph, out of his path by driving up close and flashing his headlights. Mr Justice Paine said. What he did not know was that the driver of the other car was a police officer.

Mr Coughlan's licence had been suspended on April 13 of dangerous driving. He was fined £75 and banned from driving for 12 months.

The court rejected an appeal by Mr Coughlan, aged 38, of 10, Avenue, Oxford, who said the ban was excessive and that he did not appeal against his conviction or the fine.

# GLC to speed planning process

The Greater London Council's planning and communications policy committee will today decide to hold discussions with the London Boroughs Association and the Department of the Environment on speeding the process of evaluating planning applications (our Local Government Correspondent writes).

The council wants to shed much of its responsibility for applications to the boroughs by speeding the planning process so that only items of strategic importance are referred to it, the authority estimates that it can cut by two thirds the eight thousand planning applications a year that are now handled.

# New homes for Dudley animals

New homes look certain to be found for most of the 1,500 animals from Dudley Zoo, Worcestershire, which will close in six weeks' time.

Keepers at the zoo have refused to allow the animals to be sold until it is known whether the zoo can be saved. But Mr Trevor Pullin, the general manager, said yesterday that he had no objection to being able to dispose of most of the stock to other zoos and safari parks.

# London-New York for £95 return

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

A London-New York return fare for £95 was announced yesterday by Jetset, one of the leading British advance booking charter (ABC) companies.

This is the latest figure in the cheap-fare struggle across the North Atlantic between airlines and tour companies which, over the past few weeks, has seen prices tumbling.

Passengers can travel on the Laker Skytrain for £139 return or on stand-by tickets on the main airlines for £146 return.

The Jetset £95 fare is heavily qualified. To obtain it, passengers must leave their bookings until within the last 48 hours before the flight closes for bookings 45 days before take-off. They then run

the risk of finding that all seats on the flight they want have been sold at the normal ABC return fare of £142.

That is the fare that will be available during the off-peak seasons of 1978. In the summer the return fare will be £195, although a reduction of a fifth will be available for late bookings.

Mr R. Pycroft, managing director of Jetset, said in London yesterday that the £95 return fare was the lowest on a seat-mile basis in the world at 11p a mile. Many thousands of seats would be available on Jetset flights at that fare, and travellers would have exactly the same service as those who had paid a much higher fare.

Announcing his company's programme for 1978, Mr Pycroft said it would have a

total of 200,000 seats between Britain and the United States, Canada and the Caribbean, an increase of 22 per cent over the 1977 figure.

Services to the United States would be flown by Trans World Airlines and World Airways, using DC10, Super DC8 and Boeing 707 airliners. Services to Canada would be operated by CP Air with Boeing 747 jumbo jets and DC8s. Fares to Canada would be from £126 return.

More than a thousand Jetset flights were scheduled for 1978, with all seats guaranteed and with fares including meals, drinks and a baggage allowance of 66lb.

Operating profits for the company during 1977 exceeded £13m, compared with £821,000 last year. Gross turnover was up from £10m to £18m.

The statue of Sir Winston Churchill that is to stand in front of the town hall in Toronto being viewed (above) by workers at the Basingstoke foundry where it was cast. The two-ton figure, by Oscar Nemon, seen on the extreme left of the group, was flown from England by the Royal Canadian Air Force and will be unveiled on Sunday by Mr Winston Churchill, MP. It was commissioned by the city of Toronto

# New-style car show for the family

By Peter Waymark  
Motoring Correspondent

A new type of motor show, aimed more at the family audience than the connoisseur of electronic ignition and self-leveling rear suspension, will be opened in London today by Princess Margaret.

Motorfair, which is sponsored by the Daily Express and the Earl's Court exhibition centre, fills the gap left by the decision of the car manufacturers not to hold the customary Motor Show this year.

Cars remain the chief attraction, but there are secondhand as well as new models, and customers will be able to buy directly from the stands. About three hundred cars will be sold at four special auctions.

The centrepiece of the show is a £1m representation of Monte Carlo, a theme chosen for

its association with racing and rallies. It will be the setting for fashion shows, a pit-stop competition, a comedy routine featuring a 1924 model T Ford and Pierre Picton, the circus clown.

Most of the car manufacturers are represented on stands arranged by their dealers. Dealers who have not taken space at the show include those handling Mercedes-Benz, Alfa Romeo, Colt and Lotus cars.

They were nearly joined by Rolls-Royce dealers, who argued that since they had long waiting lists they hardly needed Motorfair to sell their products. But at the last minute Grange Motors of Brentwood, Essex, broke ranks to ensure that Rolls-Royce models would be displayed.

Children unimpressed by the Silver Shadow, or for that

matter the new Chrysler Sunbeam, may make their way to playground with the full range of swings, roundabouts and seesaws and pore over an inviting display of toys. A crèche has been provided for smaller children.

Hardened veterans of past motor shows will concede that the Motorfair organizers have largely succeeded in getting away from the idea of a vast dealer showroom and have managed to turn the dreary Earle Court building into something passably attractive.

At the same time they will have found yesterday's press preview reassuringly familiar, with its masses of public relations officers, copious opportunities for alcoholic refreshment, and model girls in their clothes on Motorfair runs until October 30.

# No penalties for woman priest's visit

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Two Anglican clergymen who invited an American woman priest to officiate at Holy Communion in their churches will not be penalized by their bishops. It is understood. The Rev Alison Palmer, ordained in the Episcopal Church in the United States, conducted services in a church in Newcastle upon Tyne last Sunday and in one in Manchester a week ago without episcopal permission.

The Rev Alfred Willets, Vicar of the Church of the Apostles, east Manchester, was interviewed with his wife, Deaconess Phoebe Willets, by the Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Patrick Rodger, yesterday. A representative of the bishop said afterwards: "He takes it as agreed between himself and Mr and Mrs Willets that no more will be said about the matter for the time being."

It is believed that the Bishop of Manchester has been in touch with the Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev Ronald Bowlby, and the Archbishop of York, Dr Blanch, and that they have agreed on their attitude.

The Bishop of Newcastle knew in advance that the Rev Alison Palmer had invited Miss Palmer to hold a service of Holy Communion and had urged him not to. No further meeting with Mr Harker is planned.

It is thought possible that the bishops of the church or possibly the two archbishops will at some point issue an appeal to the clergy to stick to the rules on the authorization of visiting overseas clergy, so as to avoid further incidents.

# Road safety officers 'sit waiting for pensions'

Half Britain's road safety officers are not doing their job properly, according to Mr David Clarke, secretary of the Institute of Road Safety Officers.

"Some are just sitting back and waiting for their pensions; others, often for reasons outside their control, lack enthusiasm and initiative and are way behind the times in both their thinking and their approach," he says in the Automobile Association's magazine, Drive, published today.

Mr Clarke's criticism is used to support an AA complaint that since they had long waiting lists they hardly needed Motorfair to sell their products. But at the last minute Grange Motors of Brentwood, Essex, broke ranks to ensure that Rolls-Royce models would be displayed.

Children unimpressed by the Silver Shadow, or for that

staggering indifference within government," the report says.

"Can this be doubted when the report on drink and driving remains virtually unopened, when the urgently needed Highway Code is still awaited, and when successive attempts to introduce compulsory seat-belt legislation have been blocked?"

Drive questions the effectiveness of the money spent by government on advertising road safety. A four-month television campaign had failed to cut the number of drink and drive offences.

Mr Clarke questions the role played by the Road Society for the Prevention of Accidents. He says that because the society's membership comprises mainly local authorities, not necessarily road safety officers, that tends to "perpetuate traditional thinking rather than produce a fresh approach and up-to-the-minute ideas."

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# Man's head 'kept in deep freezer for three years'

The killer of William Moseley, a criminal, kept his victim's head in a deep freezer, possibly for three years, the coroner at Walthamstow, London, was told yesterday.

The final chapter in the death of Mr Moseley, aged 36, was disclosed by Professor James Cameron, of the London Hospital, at a hearing of the pathology report. He said that experts working with him found that the head had been deep-frozen in 1974 and when found in July this year it was in an extremely good condition.

The skull, covered by a plastic bag, was unusually damp, as if it had been thawing out, when found in an Islington public lavatory. The head, which had severe injuries, might have had several resting places. There was evidence that at one stage it might have been buried, Professor Cameron said.

Also wrapped around the head was a copy of the London Evening News dated June 16, 1977, the day a jury at the Central Criminal Court was reaching verdicts on men accused of Mr Moseley's murder.

Mr Moseley was said to have been a torture victim, whose headless torso was found floating in the Thames.

Reginald Dudley, aged 51, a jeweller, of Stapleton Hall Road, Holloway, and his accomplice, Robert Maynard, also a jeweller, of Ager Road, Camden, both London, were found guilty of Mr Moseley's murder. They were also found guilty of murdering Mr Moseley's friend, Michael Cornwell, who attempted to find Mr Moseley's killers.

Dr Harry Price, the coroner, said he would stand by the words "death unknown" on the death certificate.

# Cannabis main factor in drug conviction rise

By Our Home Affairs Reporter

The decline in the number of people convicted of drug offences was reversed last year into an 8 per cent increase, according to Home Office statistics published yesterday. The reversal was caused by a rise in convictions for offences involving cannabis, heroin and amphetamines.

Last year 12,482 people were convicted of drug offences, compared with 11,603 in 1975 and 12,137 in 1974. The number of people convicted for heroin and amphetamine offences showed only a small change, but the number of offences involving cannabis in 1976 rose to 9,748, compared with 8,837 in 1975. Sixty-nine per cent of the cannabis offences in 1976 were for possession.

As in other years, most convictions were drawn from the age group ranging from 17 to 30. Within that group the largest number of convictions involved people aged between 21 and 25.

The increase in the number of convictions was paralleled by an 11 per cent rise in the number of drug seizures.

# Shock treatment erased alleged victim's memory

From Our Correspondent York

Because electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) had erased a young woman's memory, the prosecution at York Crown Court yesterday offered no evidence in a case in which a man was alleged to have blackmailed her.

Mr John Bullimore, for the prosecution, said that since the time these matters were alleged to have taken place the young woman, Lindsay Harrison, aged 22, had had treatment in a mental hospital involving electro-convulsive therapy.

"This treatment can cause loss of memory," he added. "The police officer who interviewed the girl is satisfied that she has no reliable memory of what is said to have happened. So the prosecution is offering no evidence."

Stephen Hopwood, aged 25, of Lastingham Terrace, York, was charged of demanding money from Miss Harrison with menaces, after they had broke up after a tiff. He had pleaded not guilty.

# Primary school French brings 'zest and delight'

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

A defence of the teaching of French in primary schools is put forward in a report by a committee of the Nuffield Foundation, published yesterday.

The report, prepared by Mr Peter Hoy, former inspector for modern languages, with the guidance of a committee chaired by Mr Roy Potter, director of education for West Sussex, argues for the continuance of

the early teaching of modern languages to children under the age of 11 on three main grounds.

Primary French, it says, is compatible with the highest aims and the best practice in primary education; it can make a valuable and in some ways unique contribution to children's development; and it can provide a firm basis for language learning later.

A survey of education authorities in England and Wales indicated that about a fifth of all

primary and middle schools are teaching a foreign language as a substantial part of the curriculum for children under 11.

Feelings and policy concerning the early teaching of modern languages were found to tend towards extremes, with authorities inclining towards either total acceptance or total rejection. However, only a quarter of the 71 authorities who took part in the survey showed a "negative attitude" towards teaching modern languages to primary children.

Among the particular benefits disclosed by the committee's investigation were: the arousal of "great zest and delight" among students taught successfully; a deeper understanding of the nature of language; and lasting gains, however small, in the oral ability and listening comprehension of the early starters.

The Early Teaching of Modern Languages (Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, NW1, £1.25).

# Paper on Annan delayed

A White Paper on the recommendations of the Annan committee on the future of broadcasting, which reported in March, is not expected before the end of the year (our Arts Reporter writes).

It had been thought that the Government's views would be published this autumn. A reference to its intentions is likely to be included in the Queen's Speech on November 3.

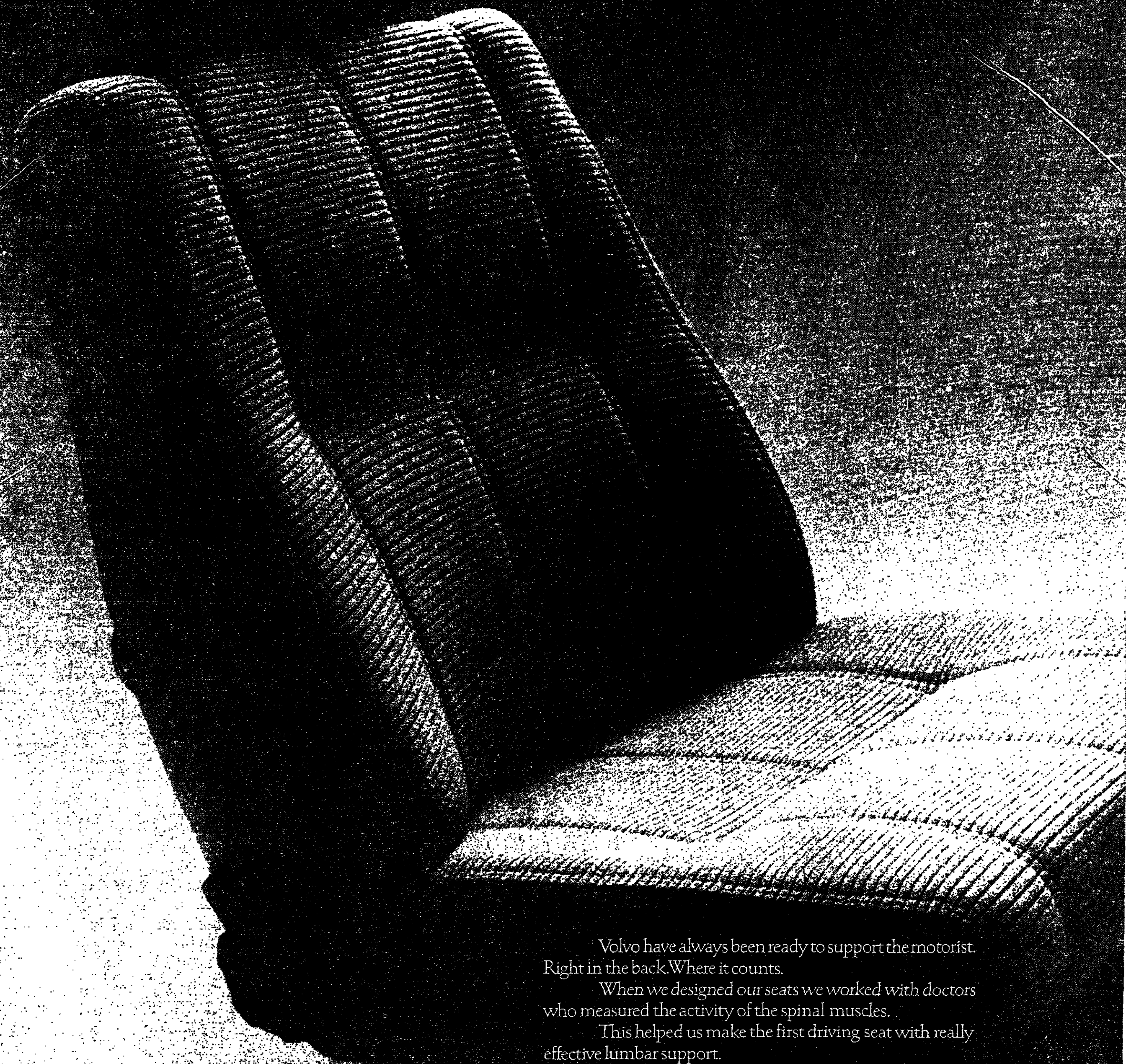
# Golden jubilee for jewellers

The Joint Committee of Assesment, said yesterday it had started a record number of million articles in platinum, gold and silver during the quarter of the year. That compared with 4,500,000 in the similar period of last year.

Gold showed an increase of more than four fifths in the number of wares, and silver, helped by the jubilee year, incorporated the Queen's head rose by nearly three quarters



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## HOME NEWS

## More older children taken into care

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Last year 2,500 children aged 17 were taken into care, although they were over school leaving age and legally entitled to live away from home. They were mainly girls thought to be in moral danger. The proportion of children taken into care after leaving school has trebled in the last 20 years.

Those facts emerged yesterday in a paper prepared for the annual conference of the National Children's Bureau by Professor Roy Parker, chairman of a working party on the care, education and welfare of children separated from their families for long periods.

He told the conference that a fifth of children in care were aged 17 or 18, while the proportion of young children had declined. Last year only one child in 25 in care was under two years old.

The proportion committed to care by the courts had risen from 30 per cent in 1956 to just over half last year. But 37 per cent of those children were actually living with a parent, relative or friend. So nearly eight of the children in care for reasons unconnected with court appearances, and together the two groups added up to a quarter of all children in care.

The working party, whose report is expected to be published next year, will recommend a new form of short-term care, clearer definition of responsibilities towards children in care and participation by both the children and their parents in decisions affecting them.

Professor Parker said afterwards that some changes seen in recent years, particularly the growing number of boys in care, were attributable to the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. But changes in family life, including the falling birth rate and the increasing number of mothers going out to work, might be partly responsible for the decline in the number of younger children in care.

## Staff cuts protest

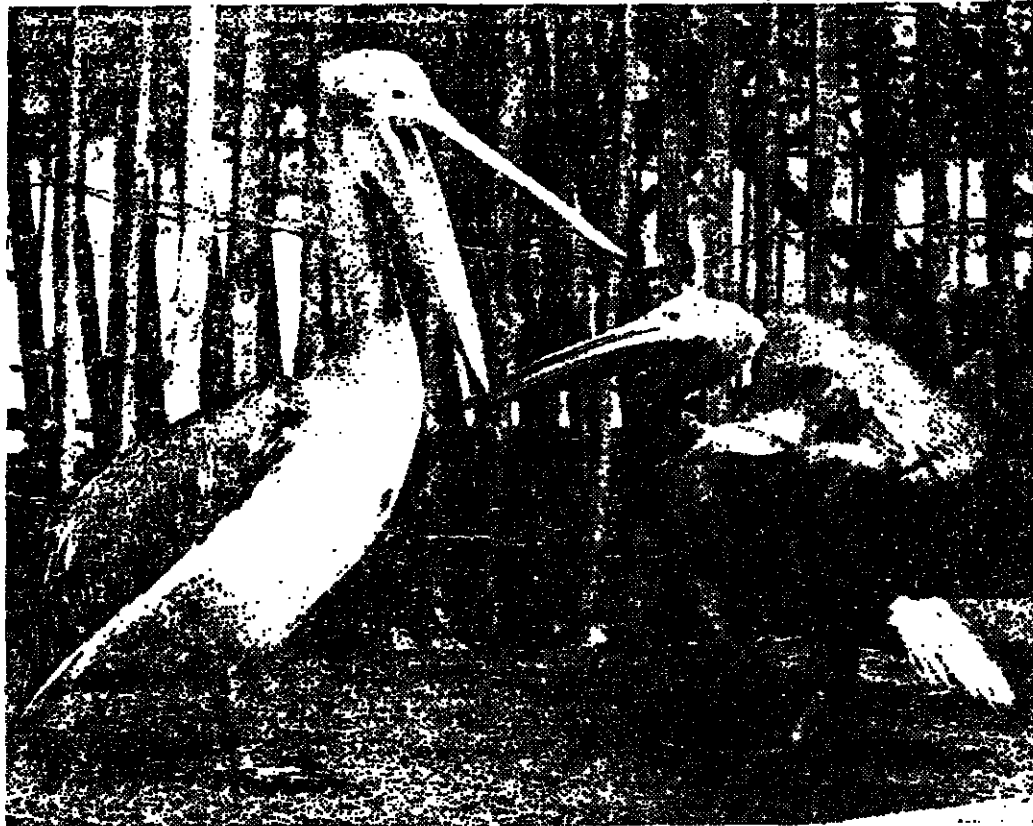
Greater London Council employees held a rally and mass lobby of council members yesterday in protest at plans by the Conservative administration to cut staff by 1,300 over the next few months through natural wastage and voluntary redundancy.

Mr Alexander asked if he had hoped that, as a result of his taking the same line as the cricket authorities on the question of a ban on Mr Packer's players, they would "forgive him" (an expression that Mr Boycott had used). Mr Boycott replied: "Absolutely not."

Mr Boycott was giving evidence for the International Cricket Conference (ICC) and the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) in the action brought against him by Mr Packer, an Australian promoter, and three of his players.

He did not agree that Test cricketers should have more security. They should be expected to play as their form warranted. Climatic conditions and the playing surfaces abroad explained why overseas cricketers matured earlier and retired earlier than those in England.

At home the pitches were different from those used for five-day Tests and often varied from day to day. A young player



Two white pelicans, presented by the Soviet Government, which have finished their period of quarantine in St James's Park, London.

## Grant will double total of poor people getting help with electricity bills

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The number of poor people getting help with their electricity bills this winter will be about double last year's total because this year they will get the grant instead of having to apply for a discount. The Government's first attempt at a discount scheme reached only 58 per cent of those eligible, and £14m of the £25m allocated last year was not spent.

Under the new scheme, details of which were announced yesterday, three million people receiving supplementary benefit or family income supplement will be paid the grant automatically in their benefits in the week beginning January 16. In addition, they will be able to claim a discount on their electricity bills if they are more than £20.

The discount will be a quarter of the charges for electricity consumption, standing charges and any fuel cost adjustment. But the £5 paid

automatically will be deducted from any discount granted.

The Department of Energy yesterday called in the main voluntary agencies concerned with fuel poverty to discuss a leaflet to be sent out to publicise the scheme. The groups said in a statement issued before the meeting that they disagreed fundamentally with the use of electricity discount schemes to alleviate fuel poverty, and emerged from the meeting complaining that the new scheme and the proposed leaflet were confusing.

"We are supposed to be advisers to the poor on their fuel problems, but even we found the new thing confusing," Mr David Green, secretary to the National Fuel Poverty Forum, said. "We believe the Government should be tackling the long-term solutions by changing tariff structures, for example, instead of mounting these ad hoc projects."

Mr Green said that for the new scheme to work the Government should be produc-

ing leaflets aimed at a sufficiently low reading age to be understood by the people it was intended for, and setting up central advice points to cope with any difficulties the scheme might cause. The groups said no inclination to accept any changes.

The new scheme will help many more pensioners and poor families by putting money directly into their pockets, and it will cover some who were excluded last year because they do not pay electricity bills directly. Another £25m is being allocated to the scheme, the same as last year.

Figures released by the department yesterday showed that people with the largest bills did not take advantage of the discount scheme. Only 2 per cent received discounts of £20 to £25, awarded on bills of £80 to £100 a quarter, while more than half received discounts of £5. Another quarter received discounts of between £5 and £10.

## Criticism of tall blocks of flats 'over-dramatic'

From Our Planning Reporter Harrogate

"Over-dramatic" attacks on tall blocks of flats hinder efforts to meet differing housing needs, Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, suggested yesterday.

Such attacks discouraged tenants without children from moving out of family houses into smaller flats, making reallocation more difficult, and slowing the introduction of management changes to improve conditions in tower blocks.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, Mr Freeson referred to several successful schemes whereby such flats had been relet to students or other young people, or where entry telephones and alarm bells had been installed for old people.

He had "set his face" against the introduction of other kinds of high-density housing schemes as an alternative to tower blocks. Such schemes were generally complicated, time-consuming and expensive, and were frequently no more than other forms of direct help. They created difficulties over lack of privacy, access, refuse disposal, limited sunlight and noise.

Revised population projections meant that the planned density development could be much reduced. "We can provide ordinary houses with gardens," he said. "They can be built quickly and reasonably cheaply, and they provide the type of homes that the great majority of families prefer."

## Government said to be using public cash to 'buy votes'

By Ian Bradley

Mr Peter Brown, prospective Conservative candidate for Ince, has accused the Government of directing public funds to politically marginal areas in an attempt to buy votes.

He has collected information which shows that 17 of the 34 most marginal constituencies in the country, with majorities of 1,000 or less, have received some form of help from the Government. The policy of creating development areas, first established in the Industrial Development Act, 1966, has been manipulated for political ends, he says.

Mr Brown's allegations arise from the Government's refusal to grant special development area status to Wigan, which has high unemployment, low industrial investment and declining industries.

He says that Labour councillors agree privately that development area status was denied because the area's three parliamentary constituencies, Wigan, Ince and Westchurn, are all safe Labour seats.

Towns that have special development area status qualify for government grants of 22 per cent of the cost of new plant, and urban areas are being channelled into marginal constituencies.

Special development areas are also eligible for selective financial assistance designed to maintain employment and for various other forms of direct help, including aid for land reclamation, and are automatically entitled to grants from the EEC regional fund.

Mr Brown alleges that changes in the law accorded to particular towns earlier this year were made for political reasons. In March the Yorkshire towns of Richmond, Malton, Thirsk, Northallerton and Pickering were downgraded from special to intermediate development areas. All are safe Conservative seats.

In April special development area status was given to Lanark, Cumnock, Kilbirnie, Dundee and Arbroath, all in constituencies where Labour is under heavy pressure from the Scottish nationalists. It was also given to Grimsby, where a by-election was pending after the death of Mr Anthony Crosland, though Grimsby's unemployment rate is lower than Wigan's.

Mr Brown says, too, that much of the £100m fund for special aid to urban areas is being channelled into marginal constituencies.

## WEST EUROPE

## Mr Jenkins says enlargement of EEC will be expensive as well as politically unavoidable

From Michael Harnsby Luxembourg, Oct 18

The nine were given a blunt warning here today by Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, that further enlargement of the Community to include Spain, Greece and Portugal was politically unavoidable and would also "cost us all a lot of money". It was well after this should be recognized from the outset.

Mr Jenkins got no clear response from EEC Foreign Ministers, who appeared to be as much at a loss about how to tackle enlargement. "We are going to have to give a great deal of detailed thought" to the points raised by Mr Jenkins, Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told journalists after today's meeting.

There could be no question of relaxing the application of candidate countries, even implicitly or indirectly, Mr Jenkins told the Ministers. A straight refusal would be "a severe blow to the fragile democratic regimes which have emerged with the open encouragement of the Community and which are already to some extent dependent on us."

The EEC's present policies, Mr Jenkins said, had widened rather than narrowed the gap between the Community's poorer and richer regions. Continuation of these policies, he said, would produce the results we want, either for the Mediterranean regions of the existing Community or still less for the wider differences

between the Community and the candidate countries."

In terms of gross national product, the level of Greece and Spain was only about half of the present Community average, and only about a third of that of the richest members of the existing Community. Portugal's level was substantially lower.

To give an indication of the kind of expenditure involved, Mr Jenkins asked ministers to suppose that it was decided to raise the resources available for the three applicant governments to 60 per cent of the average available on a per capita basis to the governments of the enlarged Community as a whole. This would put the new members halfway between Ireland and Italy.

Even this modest target, Mr Jenkins said, "would require us to raise sums which would double the present national fiscal resources of Portugal and cover more than twice its extremely large balance of payments deficit". The requirements of Greece and Spain would be about a quarter as great, but still substantial.

For the future success of the EEC there was no alternative to setting reasonable standards of wealth and to reducing disparities in standards of living. The candidate countries were clearly going to need a great deal of help, Mr Jenkins said, and "it might well be necessary for work to begin and money to flow before (their) accession actually took place". A special fund should be set

up, he said, to ensure "the substantial transfer of resources necessary to promote the economic development of the candidate countries and of the Mediterranean regions of the Community". Otherwise the new members might need "an impossibly long transitional period after membership".

This was seen as an attempt by Mr Jenkins to revive the concept of a pre-membership phase of economic reconstruction for the Commission for Greece but rejected by EEC member Governments. The Greeks themselves have always opposed any formula that might postpone their entry into the Community as full members.

The only clear reaction today came from the French, which had earlier in the day complained about the paucity of the Commission's proposals for providing extra help to Mediterranean farmers to enable them to compete with Spanish, Greek and Portuguese newcomers. The French, in particular, want price guarantees similar to those granted to northern dairy and beef producers.

For Britain, Mr Judd made clear that any measures likely to increase food surpluses, raise consumer prices or impede food imports from outside the Community would be unacceptable. The Commission's own proposals, which favour the structural reform of Mediterranean farming rather than price support, will not be unveiled in full until early next year.

## Concorde to carry both flags

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 18

The first Concorde allowed to land in New York will carry the colours of both British Airways and Air France. It has been agreed to use Concorde number 1 of the Aerospatiale, which carries both airlines' colours, for the proving flights which begin tomorrow.

Air France has decided to start a second daily Concorde service to New York from next summer. The one-way fare will be 4,164 francs (£490), which is 20 per cent higher than the normal first-class fare.

The daily flight to New York will mean that each of Air France's four Concordes will fly 1,600 hours a year. The twice daily flight schedule will increase this to 2,200 hours a year, but this is still some way short of the 2,750 hours with 65 per cent passenger loading required to make the aircraft viable.

In order to break even Air France needs to be able to use the Concorde on the Paris to Tokyo route. However, they have been unable to get clearance to overfly the Soviet Union.

## Bonn summit may lead to decision on JET

From Our Own Correspondent Luxembourg, Oct 18

Mr Callaghan's talks in Bonn today with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, appear to have opened the way finally to a much-postponed decision here next week on the siting of the Joint European Torus (JET), the EEC's ambitious thermonuclear fusion project.

The odds are now in favour of siting it at Britain's Atomic Energy Authority laboratories at Culham near Oxford.

EEC energy ministers, who will be in Luxembourg next week, are to meet on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Mr Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister and current EEC President, with the question of the JET site as the sole item on their agenda.

Apart from Culham, the only site in serious contention for a year is Garching, near Munich. The latest Anglo-German agreement on offsetting the costs of the British Army of the Rhine is believed to have made it easier for the Germans to accept the consensus in favour of Culham, if that should emerge on Tuesday. There is no firm evidence that the Bonn Government has

abandoned hopes for its own site. But if JET does go to Culham, it is expected that the Germans would be given extra work in the field of fusion research by way of compensation. At the last meeting on the JET issue in July, a slight majority of member states was in favour of Culham.

The cost of the JET project, which is now nearly two years behind schedule, is put at about £120m, of which 80 per cent would be financed by the EEC budget and the rest contributed directly by national governments, with a slightly larger proportion to be borne by the host country.

It would take about five years to build the JET machine, which would then be used for a further five years for experiments to test the reactor conditions required for thermonuclear fusion—in essence a controlled hydrogen bomb explosion. There can be no certainty that it will prove technically possible to harness thermonuclear fusion for the commercial generation of electricity. But if the fusion programme is successful, it could provide Europe with relatively cheap, clean and virtually inexhaustible supplies of energy in the early part of the next century.

## Spanish party leaders meet again as violence goes on

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Oct 18

In a climate of continuing political violence, the leaders of Spain's principal parties gathered again today at the residence of Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, for another session of "Moncloa pact" talks.

In a San Sebastian hospital, doctors were struggling to save the life of a Civil Guard seriously wounded by shotgun blasts fired from a passing car in the Basque town of Lasarte last night.

The party leaders were meet-

ing at Moncloa Palace to seek agreement on urgent measures to solve Spain's economic crisis and possible decrees on public order and respect for human rights.

In Barcelona a fascist leader sought by police in connexion with the bombing which killed two people at the offices of a socialist magazine there, said he had nothing to do with the blast.

At a clandestine news conference Señor Alberto Royuela also denied the existence of the right-wing terrorist organization Triple-A (Apolicin Anti-Comunist Alliance).

## French drugs raid linked with arms for Lebanon

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 18

French police following up clues found in a raid on two villas in St Tropez in July believe their drug smugglers have been exchanging weapons to be used in the Lebanon civil war.

It is three months since the raid and the arrest of six West Germans, including Fraulein Christina von Opel, granddaughter of the founder of the car firm. Apart from the ton and a half of hashish recovered there, police found clues which have led them to other alleged members of the network.

Several leads helped the Spanish police to round up a number of suspects. Five were arrested on September 6, including one man the French believe to be the mastermind of the drug traffic. France has applied for their extradition and the request is being studied.

Before making the raid, police watched the Germans using a ferry to ferry packets ashore from a larger boat anchored off St Tropez. After the raid they kept watch on the villas and on a flat in Paris, as a result of which several other arrests were made. Some of these were known arms dealers in West Germany.

While the inquiries have continued, Fraulein von Opel has been trying to obtain her release on health grounds. She is appealing against a court's refusal to free her.

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## Diving team set a record for working at depth

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 19

A new world record for deep-sea diving and working was set by a two-man French team in the Mediterranean this morning. The two divers spent 44 minutes working at a depth of 250 fathoms (1,500ft) to link up a pipeline between the Ile du Levant and Cap de Bénat, near Toulon.

Six working sessions at this depth are planned to finish the job. If it is successful, it means that the area of the world's seabed on which expert divers will be able to work will be doubled.

The two men, M Jacques Verpeaux and M Gérard Vial, were taken down to the seabed in a white diving bell, manned by a third expert diver, M Patrick Raude. As it went

down at a rate of 15 yards a minute, its lower door was left open, making the pressure inside the bell equal to that outside.

The eight divers chosen to carry out the operation have spent the weekend preparing to withstand pressures of up to 46 times the earth's atmosphere. M René Monory, the Minister for Industry, also joined yesterday to have set up a new record of that of being the deepest working minister in the world. He had accepted an invitation from the company organising the dives to go down to the seabed where the work was to be carried out.

The previous deep-sea diving record was set by an American Navy team which spent half an hour working at a depth of 190 fathoms in 1975.

## Politician's car blown up in 'Mafia attack'

Reggio Calabria, Oct 18

The car of an Italian MP was blown up today in what appeared to be an attack by the Mafia, police sources said. The vehicle belonged to Signor Franco Quattrone, who last week called on the Government to make a thorough inquiry into allegations of links between Mafia gangs in this southern Italian city and local magistrates.

The blast destroyed his car and smashed about windows, but no one was hurt. Quattrone, a member of the Italian Parliament, had been in the area of the attack.

The book is called *The Comedy of Government* and the title is justified by the contrast she observes between the apparent importance of ministerial statements and the reality of their powerlessness. She describes the paralysis of the administration, the difficulty of coordinating ministerial action, the tedious and uselessness of Cabinet meetings where

## 'Mr X' derails express and injures 19

Karlsruhe, West Germany, Oct 18—Nineteen people were injured, eight of them seriously, when the Rome-Hamburg express train jumped the tracks because of what a federal railway spokesman said today was an act of sabotage.

Investigators say they found bolts removed from a length of rail. The track had then been widened by hammering wooden wedges between the loosened rails. A fire started near the scene said "Mr X" was responsible.

One day she slipped a note to Mme Sauzier, the State Secretary for Universities, saying: "Did you, dear lady, imagine Cabinet meetings could be so boring?" The following answer came back across the table: "Yes, dear Francoise, because I always observe the unfathomable childishness of men."

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## LUFTHANSA HIJACK

## Cairo press denounces air piracy as Arab world begins to lose sympathy with hijacking

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, Oct 18

This hijacking has provided the most telling evidence so far of the Arab's increasing reluctance to tolerate international terrorism.

Officials in at least six Arab countries refused to give the hijackers and their newspapers, usually reluctant to report on such events, have been recounting the ordeal of the hostages at length on their front pages.

In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*, which normally uses the word "hijacking" when reporting such events, talked for the first time of "air piracy" in its front-page report. The Egyptian daily *Al-Gomhuria* went further and referred to the hijackers as "gangsters".

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which continues to stage what it regards as justifiable guerrilla operations inside Israel, has itself denounced hijacking on a number of occasions. One of its representatives in Cyprus appealed to the Lufthansa hijackers to give up

their hostages when the aircraft landed for fuel at Larnaca airport.

Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and South Yemen refused to provide sanctuary for the four terrorists, although the government in Baghdad and Aden have in the past given shelter to hijackers.

Army officers in several Arab nations are believed to have been in contact within the past six months to coordinate anti-terrorist operations at their international airports.

The stern reaction over the past four days should not, of course, be regarded as totally altruistic. Several Arab governments have found to their chagrin in recent months that aircraft hijacking can be used against Arab nations.

Gummen took over an Egyptian airliner flying from Cairo to Luxor last year, for example, and this summer Palestinian extremists (possibly working for Syria) hijacked a Kuwaiti aircraft after it left Beirut.

The closer political alliance with the United States and West Europe has also strengthened Arab resolve. West Ger-

many, Britain and France now have excellent relations with almost all Arab states and Britain is giving military assistance to some of them.

An unpublished feature of this last hijacking was the role played by a major in the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards who is on secondment to the Emirates Army and commanded some of the troops who surrounded the aircraft.

Saudi Arabia has often condemned international terrorism, a stand made all the firmer by its own experience. Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, was flown on a hijacked aircraft to Algeria last year after the raid on the headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna.

Between 1969 and 1974, terrorists hijacked aircraft in Damascus, Cairo, Aden, Dubai (twice), Libya and Tunis. They also forced the pilots of three aircraft to land on the Jordanian airstrip at Dawson's Field in 1970 and blew up the aircraft after the passengers were evacuated.

## Bonn shows gratitude to Prime Minister

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Oct 18

Mr Callaghan received an enthusiastic and grateful welcome from West German leaders and politicians when he arrived in the head of state's plane after the Lufthansa rescue.

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, repeatedly thanked him for supporting the West German policy of toughness towards the hijackers and terrorists and for his "active help" in sending two British anti-terrorist specialists to Mogadishu. His support had been "of enormous value".

In reply Mr Callaghan said the Chancellor and his colleagues had been "fighting a battle not only for Germany but for the whole world. You have won that battle and the world thanks you for it".

He praised the West German leaders' coolness, composure and resolve in the face of "a dilemma almost impossible to describe". He thought Britain and West Germany "were closer together than for a long time over the last summer period".

The Prime Minister was in Bonn for routine consultations. His one-day visit was originally scheduled to have taken place six weeks ago but was postponed because of the kidnapping of Dr Hans-Martin Schleyer.

Herr Schmidt introduced Mr Callaghan to the "crisis committee" of government ministers, coalition and opposition party leaders and heads of government of the four *Länder* where jailed terrorists are held.

It was in this committee that the decisions and strategy of the past weeks were worked out. Herr Schmidt said it was an historic occasion and emphasized the solidarity between politicians of all parties during the time of tension.

Later he took Mr Callaghan to a meeting of Social Democratic members of Parliament who gave the Prime Minister a warm ovation.

Mr Callaghan spoke principally of Britain's moral support for West Germany. It was only during questions at a press conference later that he disclosed that Britain had contributed two experts to the Mogadishu mission.



Victory smile: Ulrich Wegener, leader of the anti-terror unit, beams approval at his men on their arrival at Cologne.

## Success born out of fiasco at Munich during 1972 Olympic Games

## Perfect debut for Bonn's anti-terror squad

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Oct 18

The rescue of the 86 hostages on board the hijacked Lufthansa airliner was a brilliantly successful debut for West Germany's new crack anti-terrorist unit.

The 28 "brave men" as the Government thankfully called them, of the *Grenzschutzgruppe 9* (GSG-9) had been training virtually unnoticed for nearly five years.

The GSG-9 was conceived a week after the fiasco which ended the Palestinian guerrilla attack on the Israeli team at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

A botched attempt by police snipers to shoot down the terrorists as they tried to leave Munich military airport with their hostages ended with the terrorists murdering all 11 captives.

The task of setting up the special unit was entrusted to West Germany's only nationwide police force, the *Bundesgrenzschutz*, whose principal task is to guard the country's borders, some airports and important government offices.

The 179 tough and athletic-looking "green caps" are put through 22 weeks of grueling training. They become crack shots and masters of karate. They learn to operate from helicopters and fast-moving cars, to burst into nearly-guarded rooms and to react instantly if someone moves to attack a person they guard.

They are thoroughly trained by psychologists in dealing with desperate men in all kinds of situations. They are kept in a permanent state of training and fitness and three helicopters are always ready to

take off from their headquarters outside Bonn at a moment's notice.

The unit has the most technically advanced weapons and equipment and numerous specialists including explosives experts, high-speed drivers and medical staff.

An indication that the unit might become operative for the first time in the Lufthansa hijacking was given when Herr Klaus Bölling, the Government spokesman, inadvertently disclosed last week that they had been flown out to Cyprus, the second stop on the jet's long and erratic journey.

They landed without diplomatic clearance at Akrotiri airport and were allowed by the Cypriot authorities to move on to Larnaca, where the hijacked airliner had landed, only after it had taken off again. They returned home via Istanbul.

Unknown to the public, the chief, Herr Ulrich Wegener, and the federal criminal office's anti-terrorist expert Herr Gertard Böden were at the same airport as the Government's special envoy, Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, who was following the hijacked aircraft.

The fact that all four hijackers were shot and one soldier and one hostage were injured, witnessed to the efficiency of their training.

Cologne, Oct 18.—The military heroes of the daring raid came home today as usually a football team returning from a winning match. They wore down the runway dressed in sports shirts, sports jackets and sweaters to the applause of their wives, children, well-wishers and government officials.—UPI.



Andreas Baader: died from gunshot wounds.



Gudrun Ensslin: found hanged in her cell.



Jan-Carl Raspe: died from gunshot wounds.



Irmgard Möller: tried to cut her throat.

## Pilots plan world strike in protest

By Arthur Reed

Airliner

Airliner flight throughout the world are likely to be seriously disrupted next week as the result of a protest by pilots over the hijacking of the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jet.

Most pilots are expected to obey a call yesterday by Captain Derry Pearce, chairman of the International Federation of Airline Pilots (IFALPA), for a 48-hour strike beginning at midday next Tuesday.

Captain Pearce said that the purpose of the strike was to back a demand made by him to Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, for an urgent session to discuss the whole subject of hijacking and terrorism in the air.

Rank-and-file pilots in IFALPA's 64 member associations throughout the world are known to be worried about a lowering of airport security which has led to a recent spate of hijackings, and particularly appalled at the cold-blooded murder by the latest band of hijackers of the captain of the Lufthansa 737, Herr Jürgen Schumann, aged 37.

His body was bundled out of the airliner in Mogadishu after he had been shot when he argued that to take off from Aden would be unsafe.

Meetings of each of the 64 associations will take place during the next few days to consider the strike call. Captain Pearce's message, issued from his base in Hong Kong yesterday, reads: "IFALPA will cease commercial take-offs for a period of 48 hours from 1200 GMT October 25, with the exception of base training flights."

"The purpose of the cessation is to back a demand made by me today to the United Nations Secretary-General for an urgent session to discuss the problem."

The associations have until Sunday to give a commitment. An early indication of the way support will go came yesterday from the influential British Air Line Pilots Association (BALPA) which said it expected "every man" to follow the call of the international association.

Captain Roy Hutchins, BALPA chairman, said: "We will withdraw our labour next Tuesday as a protest against countries which give these terrorists asylum. We have spent the last week with our tongues between our teeth in case some 'nut' takes our feelings the wrong way."

"The Lufthansa hijack was the last straw. We cannot afford to let such a hijacker go. In future, no hijacker will be stalled for days on end."

"We want an international agreement drawn up so there is no place for these people to go. The nations of the world must get together and sign a treaty so that there can be one international agreement to eliminate hijackings."

An IFALPA official said later that if pilots decided the call to their president, nearly every commercial airline throughout the world would be brought to a standstill.

## Broadcast 'put lives in danger'

From Michael Knipe

Jerusalem, Oct 18

Mr Teddy Kolek, the mayor of Jerusalem, issued a protest to Israeli television today for broadcasting news last night of the impending German rescue operation in Mogadishu several hours before it took place.

The mayor said the broadcast had put people's lives at risk.

A reporter specialising in monitoring broadcasts followed the German news channel as it flew south, and filed stories for both the radio and television here.

The radio news editors refrained from broadcasting the information but the television editors transmitted it, reporting that a West German Boeing 707 said to be carrying "a squad of crack commando police" had landed in Mogadishu.

The report, which was also sent out internationally, said the aircraft touched down after dusk using only navigation lights and that it was believed to be carrying "an anti-terrorist squad for a possible attempt to storm the hijacked Boeing 737".

Exchanges between the pilot and the airport control tower had been monitored, the report said, and the pilot had been told not to use his landing lights "so as not to alert the hijackers of his approach".

If the events of the hijacking had taken place in Israel, this item would have been censored by the military authorities.

There is particular alarm in Israel over the rescue. The German commando team's action is regarded as a blow to international terrorism and a sign that other governments now might be prepared to follow Israel's example in taking a tougher line in similar situations.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, both sent telegrams to their German counterparts praising the rescue operation and expressing condolences to the family of the dead pilot.

The Mogadishu rescue is being likened here to the rescue carried out by Israeli forces at Lod airport in 1972.

In that action commandos disguised as airport maintenance men stormed the aircraft killing two terrorists, capturing the remaining two and rescuing all but one passenger.



Fraulein Gabi Dillmann, a Lufthansa stewardess who received a leg injury when the aircraft was stormed, arriving in Frankfurt yesterday.

## Anger at 'Entebbe piracy' motivated gang's action

●This statement addressed to "The Times" was received yesterday morning in the mail opened at New Printing House Square. The envelope bore a Mainz, West Germany, postmark and had been stamped with the postal date of October 14. Enclosed with the statement was an "Ultimatum" addressed to "the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of West Germany".

It was dated October 13.

Operation Kofr Kaddum To all revolutionaries in the world To all free Arab states To our Palestinian masses

Today, Thursday, October 13, 1977, the Lufthansa 737 plane hijacked from Palma to Frankfurt flight number 181, have become under the complete control of our "Merry" Helmut command unit. This operation aims to free our comrades from the prisons of the imperialist-reactionary-Zionist Alliance. The operation emphasizes the aims and the demands of the "Siegfried Hauser" commando unit operation of the RAF (Rose Arnee Fraktion) that began on September 5, 1977.

Revolutionaries and freedom-fighters all over the world are confronted with the monster of world imperialism—the barbarous war under the hegemony of the USA against the people of the world.

In this war imperialism subjugates the Zionist entity and West Germany have the executive function of oppressing and liquidating revolutionary movements in their specific areas.

In our occupied land the imperialist, reactionary, and aggressive against our people and revolution, against all the Arab masses and their patriotic and progressive forces. The expansionist and racist nature of the Zionist entity Jewish Menem Begin on top of this product of imperialist interests—clearer than ever before.

On the same imperialist interests West Germany was built up in 1945 as a US base. Its function is the restoration of the Western European countries by economic oppression and black-

mail. As far as the underdeveloped countries of the world are concerned, West Germany is giving financial, technical and military support to the reactionary regimes in Tel Aviv, Teheran, Pretoria, Salisbury, Brasilia, Santiago de Chile, etc.

Between the two regimes in Bonn and Tel Aviv there is a close and special cooperation going on in military and economic fields, as well as in common political positions. The two hostile regimes are jointly facing the patriotic and revolutionary movements of liberation in the world in general and in the Arab area, Africa and Latin America in particular. Both regimes actively participate in every attempt of liquidating anti-imperialist struggle in Africa. This is manifested by their supply to the minority racist regimes atomic know-how, by delivering them mercenaries and credits, by opening markets for their products, by breaking the boycott and economic sanctions around them.

A significant example of the close cooperation between Mossad and the German intelligence service, together with the CIA and DST was the direct piracy of the imperialist, reactionary Alliance: the Zionist invasion of Entebbe. Actually the similar character of neo-Nazism in West Germany and Zionism in Israel is getting ever clearer, too. In both countries reactionary ideology dominates, fascist discrimination and racist laws are enforced; the ugliest methods of psychological and physical torture and murder are used against fighters for freedom and national liberation: forms of collective punishment are practised; all provisions of international law as to the rights of detainees for human treatment, just trial and defence are completely abolished.

While the Zionist regime is the most genuine and practical continuation of Nazism, the Bonn Government and the parties of its parliament are doing their best to renew Nazism and expansionist racism in West Germany, particularly in the military establishment and other state institutions.

The economic circles and the magnates of the multinational companies in West Germany play an effective role in these efforts. Forces in the World Republic of Somalia, 2) Republic of Somalia, 3) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

5. The German prisoners should be transported by plane, which you should provide, to their point of destination. They should fly via Istanbul to take in the two Palestinian comrades released from Istanbul prison. The Turkish Government is well informed about our demands.

6. The prisoners should all together reach their point of destination before Sunday, 16th of October, 1977, 8.00 am (GMT).

7. The prisoners should all together reach their point of destination before Sunday, 16th of October, 1977, 8.00 am (GMT).

8. Release the following Palestinian comrades of PFLP from prison in Istanbul—Madi and Hussein.

9. The payment of the sum of \$15m according to accompanying instructions.

10. Arrange with any one of the following countries to accept to receive all the comrades released from prison: 1) Democratic Republic of Vietnam; 2) Republic of Somalia; 3) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

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## Woman hijacker in Mogadishu hospital

Mogadishu, Oct 18.—Details emerged today of the storming of the hijacked Lufthansa airliner here early this morning by a West German anti-terrorist squad.

The squad moved on the Boeing 737 at 2 am (midnight BST), blasting the aircraft doors in three seconds with dynamite and hurling sixgrenades into the aircraft.

The Germans immediately opened fire on the momentarily paralysed terrorists, killing one instantly, mortally wounding two others and seriously wounding the fourth, who was taken to hospital here. An air hostess was wounded in the leg. Five minutes after the grenade blasts, gunfire and flashes from the squad's weapons broke the night stillness. 10 ambulances raced towards the aircraft 500 yards away.

The 30-second commando operation was over, and 10 minutes later the first of the wounded arrived at one of the small rooms in the airport building.

Blankets had been spread on the floor and blood transfusion equipment, medicines and first aid material were to hand for the Italian and Somali medical personnel.

Suddenly, the room was filled with anguished groans and a seriously wounded young woman, one of the hijackers, was carried in on a stretcher. She had long chestnut hair and was dressed in black tights and a shirt with a picture of Che Guevara. Her clothes were spattered with blood. Despite her wounds, she held up her fingers in a "V" for victory sign until she was taken to hospital.

A little to one side, another stretcher, lay the big, leader, losing blood, his eyes turned up. He died a few hours later in hospital.

Then the rest of the passengers arrived in two blue buses. A father, his eyes red from fatigue, held a smiling four-year-old boy and hugged his young wife. Two elderly women, embraced while a man in his 70s rested on a seat close to young blond woman whose child rested his head on his shoulder.

The wounded stewardess Fraulein Gabi Dillmann, reunited with her fiancé, a pilot with Lufthansa, who had come to Mogadishu as a volunteer to head the aircraft carrying West German officials.

Many of the hostages looked absolutely exhausted, their hair unkempt and their clothes rumpled. Some were barefooted. Agency-France-Presse.

## Greek praise for firm Bonn stand

From Our Own Correspondent

Athens, Oct 18

Prime Minister, Karamanlis, whose cooperation, ensured the success of the West German anti-terrorist operation at Mogadishu, was praised for his firm stand to combat international terrorism.

In a personal message to Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, Mr Karamanlis deplored the hijacking of the Lufthansa airliner and complimented the German leader on the "wisdom and determination with which the Federal Government" had acted.

Earlier Herr Schmidt had sent a message of thanks to Mr Karamanlis for his contribution to the success of the rescue operation. The Greek Prime Minister had given consent for the German aircraft to land in Crete.

At Ankara, Mr Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, and Herr Schmidt exchanged messages today on the successful ending of the Lufthansa hijacking. "By the way," the Turkish Prime Minister wrote to the German Chancellor, "I am sure that the release of the hijackers, went on hunger strike today, UPI and Agence France-Presse."

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## WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaysia, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

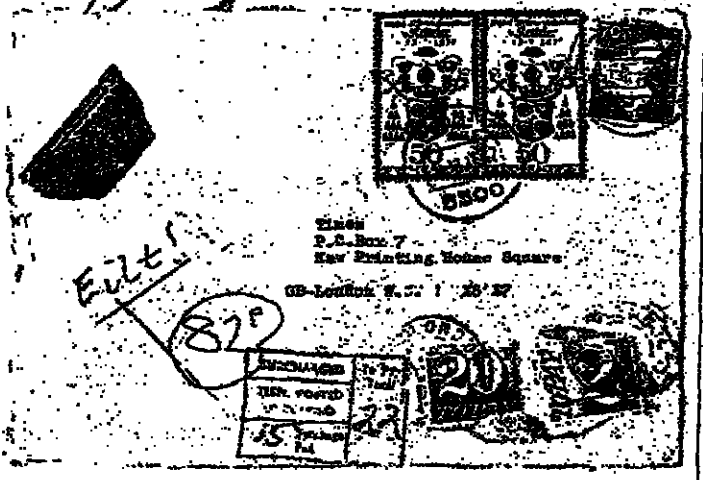
And you can help, by helping our Association, BLESSMA (the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps, with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. It sees that red-tape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And, for severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLESSMA, please. We need money desperately. And, we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.



Donations and information: Major The Earl of Ancaster, KVO, TD., Midland Bank Limited, 60 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9DX.

British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association



The envelope with a surcharge stamp in which the hijackers mailed their statement to "The Times".



# "Is it not time that we were all given the full facts in a clear and dispassionate way instead of being flooded with emotive propaganda..?"

Lord Winstanley, in an article  
on tobacco substitutes  
in The Times, October 12th, 1977.

Since tobacco substitutes were launched in Britain, at the beginning of July, there has been much news and comment on the subject.

Regrettably, much of this has been ill-informed; even more regrettably, much has been exaggerated and misleading.

We, the Board of Imperial Tobacco Limited, feel that the moment has come for our position to be made clear in public.

## The History of NSM

By 1972 it had been established, after extensive research, that a product could be manufactured and used as a tobacco substitute, in ways which showed every promise of reducing risks that had been associated, by medical authorities, with the smoking of cigarettes.

Imperial Tobacco, following its policy of consultation with scientific and medical authorities, and of co-operation with Government, entered into discussion with the Government of the day on the future of this product.

The Government, without in any way compromising its long-term policy of discouraging smoking, agreed that this was an approach that should be pursued; and an independent body comprised of distinguished medical scientists (the Hunter Committee) was set up to enable judgements to be made on the potential value and safety of the new product.

Imperial Tobacco, in partnership with ICI, made a massive investment in research and development facilities; the product was tested and a new factory was built by Imperial Tobacco.

The Hunter Committee came to the conclusion that there would be no objection to the manufacture and sale of cigarettes containing NSM, and (having been supplied with formulations and

other details) cleared each proposed Imperial Tobacco brand individually.

## Criticism of NSM

The introduction of cigarettes containing NSM has been followed by accusations, often in intemperate terms, of misleading the public—including accusations made on behalf of a body appointed and financed by the same Government with whom the policy which led us to introduce NSM was agreed.

These accusations are sheer nonsense.

The advertising for NSM was cleared in advance of publication by the Secretariat of the Hunter Committee at the Department of Health and Social Security. It was also cleared by the Advertising Standards Authority, as is all our brand advertising.

## Government Policy

It has been accepted by successive Governments that a reduction of risks which the authorities associate with cigarette smoking should be achieved by making every effort to modify cigarettes in ways suggested by the responsible authorities.

On January 16th 1976 in the House of Commons, Dr. David Owen, then Minister of State (Health), reaffirmed the Government's position, when he said:

"Millions of adults are going to go on smoking for a very long time to come and the Government must in all its proposals and activities recognize this as a fact. It is on the reduction of the hazards to health among smokers that the industry and the Government can and should co-operate..."

"I have always rejected a strategy which fails to

understand the problems and difficulties of the confirmed smoker and that is only composed of restrictions, warnings and education."

He continued: "The co-operation of the industry in any such strategy is important, for if they do not continue to put a heavy investment into experiments and research for safer cigarettes, we will not make rapid progress."

The Company has at every stage acted in accordance with the spirit of this policy, and has co-operated to the full with the relevant Government and independent bodies.

## Conclusion

Imperial Tobacco can play a part in the Government's policy, has played it, and is determined to play it in the future.

Imperial Tobacco believes that it has made a positive contribution to the Government's policy, thereby providing a basis for further progress through additional research and development.

It is, to say the least, disappointing that the Government has not stood by its own policy—a policy which actively encouraged Imperial Tobacco's investment of over £15 million in research, development and production related to NSM.

If unbalanced criticism of tobacco substitute is encouraged—even tacitly—by the Government, progress towards their declared objective of "safer cigarettes" can only be delayed—or even halted altogether.

Signed:

**R.A. Garrett (Chairman)**

On behalf of the Board of Directors  
of Imperial Tobacco Limited

# Imperial Tobacco Limited

Member of Imperial Group Limited



# OVERSEAS

## Four Czech activists given 'light' sentences

Prague, Oct. 18.—Four of Czechoslovakia's most prominent dissidents were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from 14 months, suspended to three and a half years on charges of subversion against the state, sources close to the defendants said.

Mr. Otakar Kratoch, a former theatre director, was given the stiffest sentence of three and a half years' imprisonment for maintaining "conspiratorial links" with foreign diplomats and agents in France and Italy. Mr. Jiri Lederer, a journalist, received a sentence of three years' imprisonment on similar charges.

Mr. Frantisek Pavlicek, a former theatre director, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, after being convicted of slandering the state in articles published abroad. Mr. Vlastislav Havel, a playwright, convicted of trying to smuggle abroad the banned memoirs of Mr. Prokop Drtina, a former justice minister, received a sentence of 14 months' imprisonment, also suspended for three years.

It was the biggest trial of dissidents to be staged in Prague for five years. Earlier today, Mr. Jaroslav Adamcsek, the public prosecutor, had requested light sentences for the four accused, who were all tried behind closed doors.

All four defendants said they would appeal. All except Mr. Otakar Kratoch had pleaded not guilty. Mr. Kratoch and Mr. Lederer could have been jailed for from three to 10 years; Mr. Havel for up to three years; and Mr. Pavlicek for five years.

The prosecutor did not demand specific terms. Political observers said his requests could be interpreted as an attempt to minimize attention focused on the trial.

All the defendants, except Mr. Otakar Kratoch, were among the first dissidents to sign the Charter 77 manifesto for human rights to be respected in Czechoslovakia. The prosecution, however, has kept to the argument that the case was purely a matter of anti-state subversion and had nothing to do with the Charter.

Informed sources said more than a dozen other Charter signatories, including two of its spokesmen, were ordered to report for police questioning and were told to stay away from the centre of the courthouse, where the trial is taking place in a small second-floor chamber.

In his winding-up speech, Mr. Adamcsek, the prosecutor, reiterated that Mr. Otakar Kratoch, aged 64, and Mr. Lederer, aged 55, made contact with Mr. Pavel Tigrid, a banished Czechoslovak émigré. Mr. Tigrid edits a political journal in Paris which the Prague authorities say is financed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Havel, who is 41, and Mr. Pavlicek, who is 53, should be suspended, he said, as it had not been established in court that they had direct dealings with Mr. Tigrid.

All four, in final statements to the court, insisted that they were still supporters of the socialist system and had not meant to undermine state interests.

Mr. Lederer was interrupted three times, however, when he tried to explain why he had denounced aspects of political policies in articles criticizing the Government, the sources said.

Each of the defendants was allowed about six minutes to speak but after about two minutes, Mr. Lederer broke off his prepared remarks with the plea that he had investigated no punishable act.

Mrs. Maria Ruzh Krizkova, a friend of Mr. Otakar Kratoch, the only witness to be called at the trial, was not admitted to the proceedings this morning. The judge ruled that her written evidence, which included her work for the Charter, had already been considered, the sources said.

Although not directly linked to the Charter, the trial has raised a storm of protests abroad, notably among Western delegates attending the Belgrade European security conference. Representatives of the United States, France, Britain and Holland raised the issue this week in the Belgrade conference's human rights committee, which is examining a Russian pledge for more basic freedoms made in the 1975 Helsinki declaration have been honoured by the 35 countries that signed it.

Before the trial opened yesterday, Charter signatories sent appeals to the conference, including letters to President Giscard d'Estaing, of France, and President Tito, of Yugoslavia, urging them to intervene at Belgrade on behalf of the four accused.—Reuter.

## Bing Crosby buried after simple family service

Hollywood, Oct. 18.—A low Mass was said early today for Bing Crosby in a simple Catholic service attended only by his immediate family, a few fellow-workers and three close entertainer friends.

The body of the singer, who died on Friday while playing golf in Spain, was buried beside his parents and his first wife, the actress Dixie Lee. Only Bob Hope, Phil Harris and Rosemary Clooney from the entertainment world attended the Mass at St. Paul the Apostle's rectory, which held fewer than 30 mourners.

The singer's widow, Kathryn, sat with their three children, Harry, aged 18, Nathaniel, aged 15, and Mary Frances, aged 17. Crosby's four sons from his first marriage, Dennis, Philip, Gary and Lindsay, sat near by.

## Argentina and Chile discuss offshore dispute

From Our Correspondent Buenos Aires, Oct. 18.—Argentine and Chilean negotiators have opened a new round of talks in Santiago, the Chilean capital, on their potentially explosive dispute over sovereignty in South Atlantic waters off the coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Eight protest notes have been exchanged by the two foreign ministries over alleged naval and air intrusions in the disputed area and the Argentine Navy has adopted a belligerent posture in the South Atlantic.

It has fired on Soviet block fishing ships and has conducted a big amphibious exercise, as well as an unannounced South Atlantic island.

## Electricity workers resume strike in Victoria

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct. 18.—Electricity maintenance men in Victoria voted by about 2,000 to 20 to go back on strike indefinitely after the Arbitration Commission in Melbourne today ruled against any pay increase for them.

The workers had asked for an increase of \$440 (£25) a week at Morwell, in the Latrobe Valley in eastern Victoria.

The cause of the workers' discontent is the large gap between their pay and that of other less skilled power workers. Before arbitration began the men had already been on strike for nine weeks, severely affecting power in the state.

Mr. Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said the dispute was "potentially the most difficult situation in Australia since the Second World War."

In Melbourne, the state Cabinet met today to discuss the plan to plan government strategy. Before the meeting Mr. Rupert Hamer, the Premier, said the claim had been considered by the commission in "the only possible way... as an anomaly. The decision is just to be accepted."

In the Latrobe Valley the workers and their families faced continued hardship. The men had resumed work after nine weeks on Thursday.

It is difficult to know how drastic the situation might become. Although power restrictions have not yet reached emergency proportions it is clear that a total breakdown of all power is not impossible.

The strike is only of benefit to the Fraser Government and may bring about the December election that has been the subject of rumour.

## Phantoms grounded

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States Air Force today grounded all its 1,800 F4 Phantom jet fighters while it checks for cracks and corrosion in a stabilizer mechanism in the tail.

## Saccharin reprieve

Washington, Oct. 18.—Congress has decided to postpone for 18 months the ban on the use of saccharin proposed by the Food and Drug Administration.

# Live coverage shows penetrating personal details and theatrical gestures with an eye on the camera

## Ottawa MPs take to television

From Michael Leapman Ottawa, Oct. 18.—The excitement surrounding the royal tour has overshadowed another historic event in Ottawa yesterday. Canada became one of the first countries to throw caution to the wind and allow the doings of its legislature to be televised live.

While in many countries, including Britain, lip service is paid to opening government to the public gaze, very few have plucked up the courage to do anything about it. This is because of the fear that the cameras will become disillusioned when they see how atrociously their legislators behave.

Yesterday's televising of question time in the Ottawa parliament revealed that Canadian legislators behave no less deplorably than any others. As long as they do not allow themselves to be seen in the fashion, the viewers are unlikely to object, because it makes fine, unpredictable television.

The first impression is of the noise and babble of the kind which shocked British listeners and of any especially Westminister were made last year.

Members of the Canadian Parliament bang on their mock Gothic desks incessantly to indicate approval of their party leaders and of any especially sharp riposte. Moreover, the commentary box seemed badly insulated, and sections of the

French interpretation kept drifting into the sound.

Objections to televising Parliament often argue that it will change the nature of the proceedings, encouraging members to go for theatrical gestures or easy laughs. This was borne out early in the broadcast when Mr. Joe Clark, Leader of the Opposition, mentioned the army of Canadian unemployed who would be wratching that afternoon, because, due to Government policies, they had nothing better to do.

Later Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, silenced an interrupter by declaring: "I know the honourable member thinks he's on camera, but he's not."

The set on which I watched at the Ottawa Press Club made everyone look paler than in real life, cruelly accentuating the bags under the Prime Minister's eyes. Another camera position was right behind Mr. Trudeau's head, highlighting his expanding bald patch.

He was dressed with casual mediocrity, in a light sports jacket with a red rose in the buttonhole. His wistful smile was effective in close-up, as he laughed off some insult from the opposite side.

Most of the questions were to Mr. Trudeau, who has mastered the technique of winning most of the verbal jousts. Each questioner is allowed to ask one question and two supplementary ones.

Only after the

second supplementary does Mr. Trudeau produce his chancing argument, to which his opponent is not allowed to respond.

Even Mr. John Diefenbaker, the former Conservative Prime Minister, got in on the act with a question about appointing three old-timers to the Privy Council. Dressed formally in a dark striped suit with a waistcoat, he is an old man, shaking a great deal although still strong of voice. Such are the details which the penetrating television camera brings out.

Many questions were about unemployment and the economy, two of Canada's most pressing problems. Mr. Jean Chrétien, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, gave a Ministerial account of himself, but his jazzi tie did not inspire confidence. Mrs. Monique Bégin, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, will similarly have to choose between a quieter pattern for the new television era.

The plan is to continue the transmissions during this parliamentary session. First reactions were favourable from the reporters with whom I was watching, though individual performances were criticized.

One typical comment was: "Ed Broadbent (leader of the New Democratic Party) is going to have to clean up his act." From now on, parliamentary reporting will get increasingly hard to distinguish from theatre criticism.

# The Queen opens Parliament and calls for 'spirit of unity'

From Michael Leapman Ottawa, Oct. 18.—The Queen completed the main formal engagements of her visit to Ottawa today when she opened the Canadian Parliament for the first time since 1957. After a short drive through the city in a black open Land Rover, she delivered the Speech from the Throne, containing the Government's programme for the next session.

Most of the speech dealt with the nation's economic difficulties and measures to overcome them; but the Queen also referred to the Quebec separatist issue which has dominated her visit. "The Government," she declared, "dedicates itself profoundly to the rediscovery of the spirit of unity."

She observed that discontent in a wealthy country must spring from the human spirit and there must unity be found. People had to be more willing to listen to each other and understand each other's needs.

Electricity proposals on language rights in the speech included amending the Official Languages Act to strengthen the bilingual requirement for federal employees. There would also be a comprehensive policy for official language minorities.

On the economy, the speech emphasized the need to introduce programmes to combat unemployment which is running at just under a million. "High rates of unemployment and inflation are clear signals of the inadequacy of economic strategies appropriate to simpler times," she said.

"They are also signals of the urgent need for important structural adjustments in the economies of Canada and other industrial countries. More than that, they are the symptoms of an illness which can be cured only by a readjustment of our values and a rediscovery of the moral self-discipline and fair sharing."

The speech concluded: "It is apparent to thoughtful Canadians everywhere that this is a time of great decisions for Canada, a time for rediscovering the strength and potential of a marvellously free and caring society. That rediscovery will require that Canadians rededicate themselves to each other's wellbeing, just as I dedicate myself anew today to the people and the nation I am very fond to serve."

Like her televised address to the nation on Sunday, the speech was written by the Canadian Government. It is the tradition that Mr. Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and the Queen, as a symbol of Canadian unity, has to be brought into the discussion of the nation's future.

For the Queen, the speech must have had a depressingly familiar ring. The promise of measures to defeat unemployment, inflation and the drop in the value of the currency have been the staple of her speeches for many years. So have the appeals to the Queen to support efforts and sacrifice people for the nation's future.

Canadians now look on Britain with a little envy, as a country which seems at last to be overcoming the economic ills with which it has been plagued and which Canada is now experiencing. It is simply a case of the recovery of the British empire's recovery of sterling dates roughly from Britain's silver jubilee celebrations in mid-summer. Nobody expects the Queen's trip here to have the same effect.

The visit has anyway been very different in character from the summer tours, in which the Queen displayed a surprising amount of affection and enthusiasm for the monarch and the monarchy. The British were celebrating a tribal chief, who is indigenous to the land.

In Canada, she inspires less emotion as a visiting head of state, who visits only rarely—once every couple of years on average. Absence may inspire fondness in the heart but it does not encourage loyalty.

Given that, the royal party and the Canadians will probably count the tour a success. Crowds were not always as large as the organizers would have liked, but those who did turn out (a large proportion of them children) were noisy in their expressions of delight.

The local press played its part well. Words like awe, joy, grace and splendour were peppered through the headlines. Every detail of the tour was breathlessly recorded: what the Queen said to a girl who had broken a wheel of fortune, how one of her aides found buckshot in his goose.

The long-term political effect of the visit is likely to be minimal. The question of national unity will scarcely be affected by what she said in her two speeches. Certainly Quebec separatists, who regard the monarchy as irrelevant, will remain unmoved.

While providing moral support for those Canadians who oppose separatism, it also gave Mr. René Lévesque, the canny Quebec Premier, a chance, which he gladly seized, to get more press headlines for his cause. He accused Mr. Trudeau of robbing the Queen of her support for his political ends.

Tomorrow, the Queen flies to the Bahamas, where she will join the royal yacht Britannia at the start of a four-island tour of the Caribbean.

Leading article, page 17

# More Hongkong addicts treated

Hongkong, Oct. 18.—The number of drug addicts being treated in Hongkong has increased from 6,000 to almost 15,000 in the past four years, according to Mr. Peter Lee, Commissioner for Narcotics.

Hongkong has an estimated 60,000 addicts in a population of 4,500,000.—Reuter.

# Force enlarged

Zimbabwe, Oct. 18.—Phillipine authorities confirmed officially for the first time today that Muslim separatists and Communist guerrillas have joined forces in an anti-Government axis in the south of the country.

# Tapping protest

Wellington, Oct. 18.—Chanting demonstrators caused chaos in the House of Representatives today as Mr. Muldoon, the Prime Minister, opened a debate on the controversial Bill to authorize the opening of mail and tapping of telephones in New Zealand.

# Phantoms grounded

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States Air Force today grounded all its 1,800 F4 Phantom jet fighters while it checks for cracks and corrosion in a stabilizer mechanism in the tail.

### COUPLE REQUIRED

Accommodation, excellent for the following dates: 1) Personal chauffeur and driver (Harris-Royce) and 2) Wife or partner to assist with driving and housework. Apply in strict confidence to: 40 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

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is required for Directors of film of Continental background in London. Two dining rooms serving maximum of 18. Good salary plus bonus. 12 hours a week. 5 days a week. Contact Mrs. Kingston.

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wanted to look after well-known house and garden near London. Must be experienced in both. Good salary plus bonus. 12 hours a week. 5 days a week. Contact Mrs. Kingston.

### AMERICAN FAMILY, with two boys

desires lady to live in to help with housework and care of two-year-old private school boy. References. £200 p.w. 24h 24h 24h.

### CHERRYHILL N.W.11

Man and woman, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, 100s, 110s, 120s, 130s, 140s, 150s, 160s, 170s, 180s, 190s, 200s, 210s, 220s, 230s, 240s, 250s, 260s, 270s, 280s, 290s, 300s, 310s, 320s, 330s, 340s, 350s, 360s, 370s, 380s, 390s, 400s, 410s, 420s, 430s, 440s, 450s, 460s, 470s, 480s, 490s, 500s, 510s, 520s, 530s, 540s, 550s, 560s, 570s, 580s, 590s, 600s, 610s, 620s, 630s, 640s, 650s, 660s, 670s, 680s, 690s, 700s, 710s, 720s, 730s, 740s, 750s, 760s, 770s, 780s, 790s, 800s, 810s, 820s, 830s, 840s, 850s, 860s, 870s, 880s, 890s, 900s, 910s, 920s, 930s, 940s, 950s, 960s, 970s, 980s, 990s, 1000s, 1010s, 1020s, 1030s, 1040s, 1050s, 1060s, 1070s, 1080s, 1090s, 1100s, 1110s, 1120s, 1130s, 1140s, 1150s, 1160s, 1170s, 1180s, 1190s, 1200s, 1210s, 1220s, 1230s, 1240s, 1250s, 1260s, 1270s, 1280s, 1290s, 1300s, 1310s, 1320s, 1330s, 1340s, 1350s, 1360s, 1370s, 1380s, 1390s, 1400s, 1410s, 1420s, 1430s, 1440s, 1450s, 1460s, 1470s, 1480s, 1490s, 1500s, 1510s, 1520s, 1530s, 1540s, 1550s, 1560s, 1570s, 1580s, 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## THE ARTS

## O'Connor Tonight

BC 2

an O'Connor

It was with some considerable delay that I watched the *Radios* from the mat last Thursday. For was not this long-awaited week of the *camp des camps*, the day a grateful Bill Cotton or paid back his Maker in for all the surprising reasons that had come his way.

As I had fully expected to be aging self smiling at me the magazine cover, I was surprised to find a picture of a man, possibly with a free gummed to one corner promise of recipes inside, mark the new direction we were obviously taking in the *camp des camps*.

no, and further hints it was not as it should be when I failed to find Mr. O'Connor in the prime of his life. It took some time to track him down to his BBC 2 slot on Wednesday; clearly, the BBC, after

all the publicity, were trying to tell us something. They were trying to tell us not to watch.

Well, they will not get off so lightly. I am here to tell them that I watched all the way through, and my sincere wish is to tell them that I was not alone. I was not alone in watching the *camp des camps*, the day a grateful Bill Cotton or paid back his Maker in for all the surprising reasons that had come his way.

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## Hands full for Terry Hands

Three years ago Terry Hands was considering leaving the theatre. He had directed some 30 plays, including *Richard III* for the Comédie-Française which won the French critics' prize for the best production of 1972. But he was dissatisfied. What would he have done?

"I don't know. Anything. Everything. I might have settled abroad. The root of the discontent was constantly being picked at. In this business you work exceptionally hard so you think that at the end of the day you are due for a little praise. Very often you get nothing. In Europe when you achieve something you are usually applauded, and I just felt that I was receiving more than my fair share of criticism."

The 1975 season at Stratford changed Terry Hands's mind. He directed both parts of *Henry IV*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and the production which the Royal Shakespeare Company was going to tour around the world—although the RSC did not yet know that—*Henry V*. But it was not the sheer amount of work, the placing of virtually the whole of the century year with him, that made the difference.

"I'll remember 1975 as the time when I first picked up the courage to ask the actors what they thought about their roles. I listened to what they said; I stopped being afraid and I began trusting them, mainly because of the influence of Alan Howard. Despite the number of productions I had directed previously I had not really enjoyed the theatre properly. There was always that need to face up to perhaps 40 actors each day, all of whom by the very nature of their profession were likely to be high-volume characters."

"In that centenary season we all got on well. We talked. We argued. And I decided to stay with the business. I had joined when I first went to the Liverpool Everyman in 1964."

This year again practically the whole of Stratford's season has depended on Terry Hands. He has directed all three parts of *Henry VI* and the revival of *Henry V*, again with Howard in the title role. Trevor Nunn was responsible for *As You Like It* earlier in the autumn, but Hands is back again for the final production at the main theatre, *Coriolanus*, which opens tomorrow. Is it right for one man to take on so much responsibility?

Hands, who normally talks fluently, choosing his words with pleasure, balancing his sentences, pauses for a moment. "Yes and no. It



depends on the director. I've always seen the producer as a coordinator, who should stand in the shadows and watch other people under the spotlight, preferably those whom he likes, and admires. I hate the limelight myself; I couldn't imagine anything more terrible than being exposed to public display.

"Some of my colleagues think quite differently. Their job, they believe, is to put a personal imprint on each production. Call them the director-directors. I think it would be wrong to put a whole season, or even the major part of one, in their control because you would end by giving the public only one man's view of Shakespeare."

"That is not my kind of theatre. It is frightening to know, particularly when you are young, just how much potential you have for wrecking other people's reputations. That is why I am convinced that the director should be self-effacing and at the same time as ruthless as possible."

Terry Hands claims that he has no idea when a production is going to be successful. "I have first rights and I never take a seat in the theatre. I used to sit and suffer, but no more. On opening nights I was like a child with a Christmas stocking: I wanted to see what

was inside, for the audience to be pleased as well, but at the same time I was frightened to be there during the process of unwrapping. So now I stand somewhere, maybe in the lighting box, maybe at the back of the stalls."

"And yet it is not at the premiere but three months later that a director really finds a play with his audience. The process is very much like human gestation. You spend three months studying a play with your designer and, if you are lucky, with your leading actors. Then there is the second period, again about three months, involving the whole cast. The total comes up to nine months with that further 12 weeks in the theatre, before the public, seeing whether those pieces you have assembled fit into place or whether they all fall apart."

"A few days before we open *Coriolanus* I don't know whether we have taken the right path or not. A month ago I was much more assured; indeed, I felt I knew much more about the play. What fascinates me is that this year we are doing the first and last of Shakespeare. It is accepted that the *Henry V*s were among his earliest plays and that *Coriolanus* was his last tragedy, in a way his final play, because the Romanes

were written in a quite different language.

"In this production I am anxious to keep away from extremes. We know that it was banned in Paris between the wars and again by de Gaulle. It was held up as a moral example by the Nazis and then dropped. I want to strip away all these associations. Similarly, I am trying to portray Coriolanus through Alan Howard neither as a god nor as a dragon. He is, of course, both: he begins as a vigorous and ends as a monster. But we are trying to discover the point at which he changes and so reveal the human being underneath. Contrary to past belief I don't think that *Coriolanus* is about politics. One of the reasons for casting Alan Howard in the title role is that he is an actor known for his humanity on stage. With his help we'll find the man in the middle."

After guiding *Coriolanus* away from the past excesses of interpretation he goes to the Burgtheater in Vienna to direct *Tristram and Cressida*. He has had a long association with Paris and the Comédie-Française where he was the first British director ever to be employed, but he has not worked in the German-speaking theatre before. His preparations for *Tristram* are kept by his bedside.

"I managed to begin with the Comédie-Française by using Teach Yourself French. The process is very much like human gestation. You spend three months studying a play with your designer and, if you are lucky, with your leading actors. Then there is the second period, again about three months, involving the whole cast. The total comes up to nine months with that further 12 weeks in the theatre, before the public, seeing whether those pieces you have assembled fit into place or whether they all fall apart."

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Early in 1978 I'm going to take a break. Sit back and look at myself. Pick up the pieces and see the pattern they make."

"Decade! I can't think that span of time. If a pattern emerges for the next five years I'll be more than satisfied."

John Higgins

## Perlman/Williams

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Put together a great violinist and a great guitarist and you may have an enjoyable evening of music, but you will not have a recital. That was proved on Monday by Terence Perlman and John Williams. They offered only two original works for their combination, a sonata each by Paganini and Giuliani, and both of these were grossly misinterpreted. One knows that Paganini was much more interested in the violin than in the guitar, even if he could play both, but I had expected that the guitarist-composer Giuliani would provide something more like equality. He did not. Both sonatas presented Mr. Perlman with all the plums, and with the opportunity to marvel.

The two players separated for Bach, but still Mr. Perlman had the better deal. He performed the *Grave* and the *Fugue* from the *A* minor

sonata as if they contained no difficulties, as if there could be no doubt about the correct bowing or weight to be applied at any point. Sometimes I have found Mr. Perlman's Bach too effortlessly beautiful, but here he was serene without being suave.

Mr. Williams's choice of solo item was the prelude and fugue in *E* flat, which he played in *D*. I am convinced that no guitarist could play this music with greater sensitivity or skill, but I am convinced too that it is not a guitar piece. Music of such elegant construction cannot withstand the rhythmic hiccups, the inconsistency of tone, the glimmered glissandos that it must inevitably endure on the instrument.

The programme ended with hideous arrangements of two songs by Gershwin and passable ones of six by Falla. Here at last Mr. Williams was on home ground, though it was Mr. Perlman's cheek and flair that held the stage. In these circumstances, it seems, guitarists have to play second fiddle.

## Ballet goes below

You had better not let on to the Admiralty that some of their submariners have fallen rather badly for the ballet. It is as well that no emergency arose during HMS Dreadnought's last night in port at Salomonika. Half the crew, it seemed, were backstage at the State Theatre, gazing soulfully into mutually adoring eyes. And when some walkers-on failed to arrive for *Coppelia* two of her Majesty's sailors were seized by a pressgang, squeezed into dishes and sent on stage. Luckily their roles did not involve tripping the light fantastic, although even that might not have daunted men who had cooperated so enthusiastically in a photographic session on the deck earlier that day.

The big love affair between the Royal Ballet and the Royal Navy began at a staid British Council party when Dreadnought's commander, mesmerized by some admirably fluttering eyelashes, extended a general invitation to a midnight party on board after the show. I wish you could have seen how nimbly the dancers, the girls in pretty party frocks, whizzed up and down upright narrow ladders, insinuated themselves through bulkheads and mastered the art of manipulating the periscope.

Life on tour with the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is not all that it seems. Nobody has warned us that the journey from Teheran to Salomonika would take 15 hours door to door, involving three plane journeys, eight coach rides and a great deal of standing in narrow ladders, insinuated themselves through bulkheads and mastered the art of manipulating the periscope.

Traveling into town at the end of that marathon, the dancers learnt that they could if they wished have access to the theatre the next morning. A Sunday and their first free day for a fortnight. At once they decided to get up early for a training session before exploring the town and surrounding countryside. It's a great life if you don't weaken.

Getting a company like this on the road is a complex process. Besides the 50 or so dancers, there is a roughly equal number of orchestral players and nearly another 30 management and staff including a physiotherapist and, on this trip, a bird handler with the performers of the title parts in *The Pigeons*. No wonder the company manager, Christopher Nourse, has to carry a heavy attaché case everywhere he goes all day long.

With its aid he somehow keeps abreast of everybody's movements: costumes, personal gear, reinforcements and those who have to leave early. Apparently unfatigable, he copes with the emergencies that arise all day, every day, and sees at once the implications of any change of plan. Even the invitation on board Dreadnought had him mentally

checking the company's insurance policies. Every department has its own problem. In Teheran the conductor, Colin Metters, sent ahead to organize the music, had to fight hard for the promised rehearsal time because the theatre's director wanted to reallocate some of it to his own new opera production. Even so, one vital general rehearsal might have been lost at the last minute if the principal conductor, Barry Wordsworth, had not threatened to cancel that night's performance of *Giselle*.

In Salomonika the stage crew, whose work is demanding enough at the best of times, found that every single item of scenery and equipment had to be winched up to stage level from the street two floors below. Then they manuvred through a small door. Lili Sobieralska, the wardrobe mistress, was lamenting her new drying machine. She had carefully chosen a small one that could travel by air, but somebody decided to send it by road instead and it arrived damaged.

Somewhat, all the crises are resolved and everything comes together punctually at the appointed time every night. The opening performance in Salomonika was transmitted live by Greek television and that night the news bulletin to finish before Barry Wordsworth could lead his orchestra into a hastily rehearsed account of the Greek national anthem, which was sung by the dancers on the stage. That afternoon from Athens because there proved not to be a score available in Macedonia. Presumably no Greek musician would need a score for it anyway.

Findlay, Covent Garden's assistant general administrator, found a new role for himself that night, running up and down stairs and through the pass door to camera men in the auditorium with happenings backstage. He also found time to watch the interviews during the two intervals on a monitor screen and was able to assure us that they came over well including my improvised account of the Royal Ballet's history. Peter Wright's explanation of his own production and the comments of the dancers on their roles: Marion Falt as Suvlinda, Desmond Kelly as Franz and John Auld as Dr. Coppelia.

I had not expected to find myself on television but somehow with this company everybody does what needs doing, without fuss or argument. That is one of the qualities that make them such good ambassadors for Britain, another being the fact that, however hair-raising the circumstances, when the curtain goes up the audience sees a performance that is always completely professional, but never routine. The quality of the dancing I saw and the playing I heard was something to be proud of.

John Percival



Carl Myers, Margaret Barbieri and the Royal Navy

## Quite a lunch hour

Parikian/Fleming/Roberts

St John's

Max Harrison

The grace and clarity of Bernard Roberts's piano-playing in the first movement exposition of Mozart's Trio K496 on Monday at lunchtime could not easily have been surpassed. Yet in the development section it was fully matched by Manoug Parikian's violin and Amaly Fleming's cello. The keyboard dominates in the exposition but subsequently the three instruments play at something like equal strengths; this having, so far as I am aware, no precedent in the history of the piano trio medium.

This *G* major piece was, indeed, a highly adventurous work for its time, and there is an almost continuous process of development in the slow movement also, while the finale is a marvelously resourceful set of variations. The performance

was like an intelligent conversation, without a word or a gesture wasted, polished and yet taking a full measure of the music's expressive power.

Beethoven's was a more violent world, and it is apt that the interpretation of his Trio Op70 No 1, "The Ghost", cannot be described in quite the same terms. The outer movements are fast, almost precipitous, but it is a pleasant surprise to hear both the repeats taken in the former of these for once; it certainly improves the overall effect.

Although the cello is no longer a poor relation in Mozart's K496 Trio as it was in Haydn's works in this form, all three instruments are further emancipated by Beethoven, making, at some points, for considerable difficulties in ensemble playing. These were all pretty well subdued, however, most especially in the *D* minor slow movement which earned this work its name, "The Ghost". This was tense, mysterious, though never merely obvious in its atmospheric effects, and its indirect impact was heightened by the scurrying yet threatening music which came on either side. Quite a lunch hour.

## Scapino

Young Vic

Ned Chaillet

To be fair to that classic rogue, Scapino requires several minutes of persuasion before he is lured back to the paths of wily deceit. There is little doubt, however, that he will join the younger generation to support their marriage plans and defraud the parents, including his master, of enough money to bring the young couples together. That he does with charm and cunning comedy, winning, at the same time, the enthusiastic attention of a cheerful and rowdy young audience on opening night at the Young Vic.

This is the same Scapino that Frank Dunlop has offered for quite a few years now, through our British and the Young Vic Company and in New York, Australia and Oslo. There is a new company for this season responding with enthusiasm and only minor hesitations to Mr. Dunlop and Jim Dale's extremely free adaptation from a Molière.

Heading the fun is Derek Griffiths as Scapino, an actor of great physical comic skills. In the first act his suave vocal interpretation seemed to me

too cautious, but he rises so impressively to the challenge of representing the whole of an entire British regiment in the second act, while he torments his master, that I was won over by his performance as those in the audience who received his gifts of chocolate.

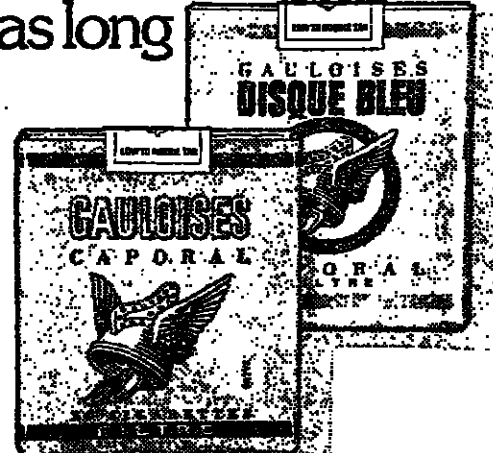
As the next to last production by Mr. Dunlop before he leaves to create a company in New York, it is good to see this legendary excursion into the *commedia dell'arte*, a production I had managed to miss everywhere. It sparkles with real invention and recreates some superb *lazzi*, those pantomime-like *commedia* tricks which are now too often relegated to circus clowns.

The delicacy of some of the clowning no doubt accounts for some of the actors' careful movements and lack of abandon, but they do it well and with more performances should be firmly in control of the comedy.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

And a very good morning to you—a packet of Gauloises filter please. Don't stock them? We don't stock them? Then perhaps we are not a tobaccoist. The shop front is perhaps intended to be illusory, a feint, a conundrum? What do we trade in then—armature windings? clerical vestments? phlogiston meters? I see—all other brands. Twenty please. Oh, assorted I think—as long as they're French.

**Gauloises**  
from tobaccoists



"LOW TO MIDDLE TAR"  
As defined by H.M. Government.  
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING.

Norton

B flat

Space

Wardle

right who would rather than a musician, Sam I have repeatedly built round maimed heroes the bogus songwriter in *ama Play* and the fading star in *The Tooth of Niles*, the latest addition to the gallery, is a classier at least he sports suits dignified manner, and is a composer. However, she is not selling, however, something to do with that it is pitched too for the human ear (or is not never trust any a Shepard character tells

side in *B flat* recounts attempt to vanish by a mutilated corpse in ing room and summoning

ART GALLERIES

ELGRAVE GALLERY

Wolcombe St. S.W.1

Mon-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-5. Sun. 10-5. Tel. 01-350 0064.

GALLERY, 10, Old Bond St. W.1

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## SPORT

## Athletics

## Edinburgh hoping for 1982 championships

By Cliff Temple  
Athletics Correspondent

Four countries including Britain have applied to stage the 1982 European athletics championships, and they will not have to wait long to find out which is to be successful. A decision will be made at a meeting of the European Athletic Association in the Scottish capital on October 19, at which the Edinburgh bid will be put forward to the 10 members of the body.

Introducing the glossy brochure proclaiming the benefits of the British nomination, Edinburgh, at a press conference in London yesterday, Councillor Simon, the honorary secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board, said: "We have a good chance of getting the 1982 championships here, and we are sure that we have a lot going for us, but I am not underestimating the strength of the opposition."

The other candidates are Athens, Lille and Munich, and while all three have strong attractions, each nation concerned has staged major events quite recently. Greece has the 1980 European championships at Athens, and as there have been only two championships since then, it seems too soon for this event to return there. France staged the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, while West Germany has held the 1974 World Cup in Düsseldorf, and will also host the inaugural world championships in 1983.

## Commonwealth Games

## Organizers expecting full support from Africa

Fears of a repeat of an African boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games, in Edinburgh, Scotland, were sharply dispelled in London yesterday.

Dr Maury Van Vleet, the chairman of the Games organising committee, said he believed that the championships would have 100 per cent support from Africa. But he added that African countries could be upset if any country had violated the Games' rules. The Games' rules state that any country which has violated the rules will be excluded from the Games.

Dr Van Vleet said that the African countries would be expected to support the Games, and that the Games would be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1982.

## Equestrianism

## Miss Prior-Palmer back at scene of her triumph

Pamela Macgregor-Morris, Lucinda Prior-Palmer, who trained her European title at the age of 16, returns to the scene of her triumph in 1975 at the 11th World Equestrian Games, in which she won the gold medal in the individual eventing competition.

Miss Prior-Palmer, who is now 21, is back at the scene of her triumph in 1975 at the 11th World Equestrian Games, in which she won the gold medal in the individual eventing competition.

## Boxing

## Powers knows he must avoid Morrison's right

Des Morrison, a tall Jamaican on Bedford, aims to bridge a gap when he meets the younger boxer, who is expected to develop into a good contender. Having been caught by Morrison's right hand in the first round, he is expected to develop into a good contender.

It is possible that he punches so hard. When Morrison was a virtual professional novice in September, 1976, and stopped in five rounds, he also broke the right hand of his opponent, who was a professional boxer.

## For the record

tennis

SYDNEY: Australian indoor championships: Final round, K. Rosewell beat J. Rosewell, 6-3, 6-4.

Real tennis

CAMBRIDGE: Justers beat Combs, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Yachting

PALAMOS (Spain): World Finn Gold Cup: J. B. B. beat J. B. B., 1-0.

## Racing

## Fighting talk from Major Thompson's camp

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The fight to win the 2,000 Guineas at Sandown Park today was between the two-year-olds and the three-year-olds, and the two-year-olds were the favourites.

The horses in question are the two-year-olds and the three-year-olds, and the two-year-olds were the favourites.

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The Goldstone (right) beating Finite in Sandown's Rookery Handicap.

was too hard to be true and I know that his trainer, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, is keen to prove the Goldstone's ability. The Goldstone was a two-year-old when he won the Rookery Handicap, and he was a three-year-old when he won the Goldstone Handicap.

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## Walwyn expects to be well in the picture

By Michael Seely  
Racing Correspondent

The great two-year-old races fill up the canvas of next season's classic picture. In the past few years, the Dewhurst Stakes has been the race which has drawn the boldest strokes across this canvas.

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French racing  
Impressive victory for Clear Picture

From Desmond Stoneham  
French Racing Correspondent

Clear Picture was impressive when landing the Prix des Reservoirs at Longchamp this afternoon and the fully may be sent by her trainer, Francois Bourdin, to contest next year's 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket.

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Law Report October 18 1977

# New dictionary must not use 'Oxford' in title

Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford v Pergamon Press Ltd and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Ewidge

The use of the word "Oxford" in conjunction with the word "dictionary" in the title of a book might cause irreparable damage to the owners of the copyright and goodwill in the series of the Oxford dictionaries published by the Oxford University Press for the University of Oxford.

The value of the name is almost beyond measure and to allow its use pending the trial of a passing off action could not be compensated for in money if the university should succeed at the trial.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an interlocutory appeal by the University of Oxford from an order of Mr Justice Gouding on October 13 and in granting them an interim injunction restraining Pergamon Press Ltd, of Headington, Oxford, and A. Wheaton & Co Ltd, a subsidiary, from passing off or enabling others to pass off Pergamon's Dictionary of Perfect Spelling as and for one of the plaintiffs' dictionaries by the use in the title of the word "Oxford" in conjunction with the word "dictionary" or otherwise representing, contrary to the fact, that their dictionary was associated or connected with the plaintiffs or any of the dictionaries published by them.

Mr M. Burke-Gaffney, QC, and Mr John Munnister, for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Ogden, QC, and Mr Roydon Thomas for Pergamon.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the Oxford English Dictionary was beyond doubt the greatest dictionary in the English language. The 12-volume edition was first published in 1928 and had been many variants of it—the Concise Oxford, the Pocket, the Little, the Shorter, the School, the Illustrated, the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. That family of dictionaries had a world-wide reputation; the goodwill of the dictionaries and the property in the name belonged

to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, who operated through the Oxford University Press. The university owned the copyright and goodwill in the series. The value of the name was almost beyond measure. The Oxford Dictionary of Current English—the latest—had sold to Nigeria in a year or two about 330,000 copies.

This year it came to the notice of the university authorities that Pergamon Press were bringing out a book entitled the Pergamon Oxford Dictionary of Perfect Spelling, by Miss Christine Maxwell, daughter of Mr Robert Maxwell as showed how to spell some common English words. One might think at first sight that it had little to do with Oxford and much more to do with Pergamon Press, a well-known and highly reputed organization. But inside the book it appeared that Pergamon Press had their registered office at Headington Hill, Oxford, and that Miss Maxwell, the author, had gained experience in an Oxford middle school with a foreign language. That would seem to be the connection, not with the University of Oxford, but with Oxford and Oxfordshire, claimed for the book.

When faced with a request and an action to stop them publishing on the ground that it would confuse people by representing the Oxford group, Pergamon Press relied on "prior use" or "prior publication". It appeared that in a publishing paper that they were establishing a Russian language division and proposing to issue a series of Pergamon Oxford Russian books.

Some of the higher officers of the OUP were a little anxious at that time. One wrote a minute to another saying: "Is there anything we can do to stop this, because it seems to me that a Pergamon Oxford dictionary is the logical extension?" The judge had thought that a significant point, and Mr Maxwell had said on affidavit that at the time it had been agreed that the OUP would withdraw their objection if it added the word "Pergamon" in

front of the word "Oxford" and the series was established on that basis.

His Lordship was not sure that after all this time it would be right to put on the university any agreement of that kind, but even at that time the university would not have been able to complain unless there was some ground for thinking that there was a passing off.

From that time Pergamon Press had a language series with the word "Oxford" in small letters on the inside of the publication, and also in advertisements in some bookellers' catalogues. They said that they had built up a reputation and goodwill by the use of the word "Oxford" and should not be deprived of using them because they had got a colour of title to that use.

None of that evidence impressed His Lordship. None of those usages was in relation to the title of their book on the outside and the use made would not mislead or confuse any possible purchaser in the least; whereas the front cover of the present book, produced almost in the type one was used in the Oxford dictionary series, seemed to be calculated to confuse people, and in countries like Nigeria people might be led to think that it was yet another one of the famous Oxford dictionaries. There was evidence of a risk of confusion and, in effect, a representation that it was part of the Oxford dictionaries.

But the question was: Was it a matter for the trial of the fact of confusion, or was it a matter for the court to assess the loss of goodwill in these circumstances? Moreover, how would it be possible to assess the amount to which the plaintiffs would be entitled for the fact that the defendant had been using their word in the past? It seemed to His Lordship that the plaintiffs would be entitled to succeed, they would have suffered irreparable damage. Solicitors: Field, Fisher & Mansel; Lewis Silkin & Partners.

mon Press were restrained until the trial it would only mean that they might have lost some sales meanwhile. The court had been told that the book, published and circulated 28,000 copies and was about to publish another 20,000. It might be that pending trial sales would be held up; but if they lost money on these accounts the plaintiffs' undertaking in damages would be ample to cover them. It was a case where the status quo should be preserved.

A Lord Justice Goffey said in the Cystinid case (at p408): "Where other factors appear to be evenly balanced it is a counsel of prudence to take such measures as are calculated to preserve the status quo. If the defendant is enjoined temporarily from doing something that he has not done before, the only effect of the interlocutory injunction in the event of his succeeding at the trial is to postpone the date at which he is able to embark on a course of action which he has not previously found it necessary to undertake." That seemed to apply exactly to the present case. The university was enjoined to have their reputation and goodwill preserved by an injunction restraining the publication of the new Pergamon Oxford dictionary until the trial of the action. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LAINE, agreeing, said that as to the balance of convenience, if there was no injunction and the plaintiffs succeeded at the trial, the difficulties of compensating them in damages if they were to be assessed would be enormous. By that time a large number of books would be in circulation and the court would be assessing the loss of goodwill in these circumstances. Moreover, how would it be possible to assess the amount to which the plaintiffs would be entitled for the fact that the defendant had been using their word in the past? It seemed to His Lordship that the plaintiffs would be entitled to succeed, they would have suffered irreparable damage. Solicitors: Field, Fisher & Mansel; Lewis Silkin & Partners.

# Car ownership form must be returned—or else

Hedges v Wray

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Peter Pain.

[Judgments delivered October 13]

Any person who is served with a form by the police requiring details of the ownership of a car in connection with an alleged fixed penalty offence must complete and return the form. If he does not do so he commits an offence and is liable to a fine of £100—even though he has never had anything to do with the car and the police made a mistake in sending him the form. When prosecuting such a person for failing to complete the form the police do not have to prove that they had reasonable grounds for believing that he had anything to do with the car as owner or otherwise.

information charging Philip Kevin Wray with contravening section 1(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1974. The charge was that "he being a person on whom a notice under section 1(6) had been served and the fixed penalty therein not having been paid within the appropriate period, failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the notice by furnishing a statutory statement of ownership".

There was no evidence before the justices to show that Mr Wray was the owner of a car in respect of which a fixed penalty had been allegedly incurred.

Section 1, which applies to unpaid fixed penalty notices for parking offences, provides: (2) "If a notice under section 1(6) is served on a person, he shall, within the appropriate period, furnish a statutory statement of ownership".

Under section 1(6) there was a clear obligation on the person served, if he was not paying the fixed penalty, to complete and send it back. When that was done it would doubtless be illuminating to the police in cases where they had serious difficulty in discovering the driver.

It had been anticipated, or experience had shown, that where a notice was served on a person who did not comply with it, the recipient had to fill up and return a form the public did not always cooperate with. For good reason, it was said, Parliament had thought it right to impose a sanction on any person who received a notice under section 1(6) and did not comply with it. The sanction was provided by section 1(7). The defendant had been served with notice relating to a fixed penalty for a car which he had parked in Broad Street, Oxford, for longer than two hours. He received section 1(6) notice but did not complete and send it back. The police, rather than prosecute him for the parking offence, charged him with an offence under section 1(7)—doubtless for good reason.

The justices, in dismissing the information, thought that there had been evidence to connect the car in some way with the recipient of the notice, but on appeal it was not suggested that the notice was necessary. The question was whether the police could proceed under section 1(7) without being able to show, when the notice came before the court, that they had reasonable grounds for thinking that the person who was chosen to receive the section 1(6) notice really was the owner.

It was said that the police had created a very strange situation because if one took the words of any person in section 1(7) to mean that person, it would be a police officer wishing to induce himself in a little sport might send a notice to someone who was not the owner and thereby put the recipient under the obligation of filling up the notice and paying the fine of £100 if that was not done.

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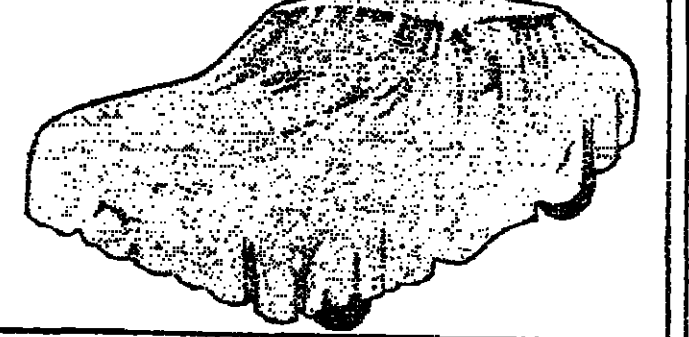
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MR JUSTICE CANTLEY, agreeing, said that the words in section 1(7) had to be read in context and that they were served on any person "as being the owner of the vehicle". Section 1(7) did not confer on the police the right to serve a section 1(6) notice on the wrong person. A necessary ingredient of a prosecution under section 1(7) was proof that the notice had been served on a person whom the police had reasonable grounds for believing was the owner of the vehicle, whether or not the grounds were mistaken.

Solicitors: Mr J. Malcolm Simons, Kidlington, Oxford.

Court of Appeal

## Christopher Leach contributes this week's guest column

We are not alone in the world. We share our time with a million other living things: whales, roses, nightingales, tigers and ants. They move through their own time, keeping pace with us, falling back, or going beyond us. They live as part of the fabric of the world: they are not the background to our activities. They exist in their own right, for the time being, as we are. Living insidiously, their life is a perpetual day, because they do not know they are going to die. And we, having named them—whale, rose, nightingale, tiger and ant—think we have them tamed.

It is the same with the labels we give to men. We are not alone in the world. We share our time with a million other living things: whales, roses, nightingales, tigers and ants. They move through their own time, keeping pace with us, falling back, or going beyond us. They live as part of the fabric of the world: they are not the background to our activities. They exist in their own right, for the time being, as we are. Living insidiously, their life is a perpetual day, because they do not know they are going to die. And we, having named them—whale, rose, nightingale, tiger and ant—think we have them tamed.

English, American, Russian: fascist, patriot, terrorist, atheist, Jew, we know how to deal with them. An application form asks me to state my profession. I have published 12 books: I am a writer. I have published 12 books: I am a writer. I have published 12 books: I am a writer. I have published 12 books: I am a writer.

I favour Atheist, considering Agnostic too weak to win either camp. But the pen still remains poised: other people are demanding a label. What is my religion, if any?

## Asserting the right to life without a label

manding a label. What is my religion, if any?

I believe that all religions began with one fact, and one need. The fact was the appalling realization that everything died. Think of the shock of that discovery to the first thinking man with his bud of a brain, less than half-conscious than we. The loved one does not stir, and the loved one remains lifeless, eyes to the cold spinning of the stars. And places a god in those windy spaces. This came the need: to give thanks that he still lived, while others fell about him.

I do not believe in a personal God. I do not believe we live after death. We are part of nature, and whales and roses and nightingales die, and second to no holy sea or evergreen garden. They die, late or soon because their time has come: and we are no different. All the religions of the world are mocked by the hard white smile of the skull. Consciousness has told us, we alone among creation, that we must one day die—but who would exchange that reality for the merely insubstantial life? Death is the salt to life, and makes life bearable and beautiful. Yet still the pen will not descend. Why?

It is because I refuse to be confined by a label. The word Atheist is honourable one. It speaks of stoicism, of a choice of fact rather than mysticism. Yet it is also a grey word. It is hard and unyielding like rock. Atheist has a dull ring about it, cheerless to my ears. Yet it is a brave word. But not mine.

To be alive is a privilege. Out of those millions of spermatozoa, chance chose you and me. To be alive is enough. Why ask for more? The fact that we must die only enhances the moment. As the whale glories in the sea, the rose seems the air for an instant, the nightingale sings where perhaps no one hears—so the



artist says: what they cannot know: that their, and our, only time is now, and no day lasts forever. Men are commentators on the action—that is their function: they like to explain the world to their liking, they like to label. The rest of nature needs no commentary, no explanation. It is untroubled by ignorance, or guilt, or immortality; or names.

Getting nearer now. But there are times in a life when one becomes aware of an awe that is at once delicious, and yet something more than pleasure tinged with melancholy: something almost bordering on a silent shout. For me it comes mostly from music, or poetry, or a landscape. Walking across a country estate recently, late in the day, I turned to see if my young son was far behind me, and saw a line of poplars against a darkening skyline. And that old sense of something beyond the poplars, beyond even perhaps the sky.

line, came and for a second or so glowed, and then was doused. It was, of course, as it always is—a glimpse of eternity. All time survives, you are at one with everything and with everyone that has ever lived. You shift the chain, mail at your shoulder; and then you are back to a casual homespun.

Answers: "Is that the 'God' in us? But say the word 'God' and a million fanatics grab your coat." And so, finally: *Pantheist? Transcendentalist?* But, alas, and thankfully, nothing will do. To label something is to limit it. Better to leave one area alive with Mystery bounds.

Religion: None.

I look at the next question: *Nature of Visit—be specific.* Would that I could.

Christopher Leach's most recent book was *The Phenomenon Shoor (Chatto and Windus)*. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977.

## Children's Books

When the history of Parent P comes to be written a sizable chapter about half-way through will have to be devoted to the Federation of Children's Book Groups. Formed 10 years ago this month, the federation has played a vital part in allowing parents that there is more to children's books than Ladybirds bought at the corner shop, or battered copies of *The Swiss Family Robinson* given out as Sunday School prizes and banded down from generation to generation.

The federation has chosen to subvert this routine attitude by encouraging energetic activity in individual localities. Where one or two parents are gathered together prepared to campaign for improved facilities in their area a Children's Book Group is formed. Families in Chester, perhaps, or Dunblane, suddenly find meetings are announced to discuss books in the home. Local booksellers and librarians become aware that new or different demands are being made on their expertise. Teachers discover that parents begin to take a more precise interest in what goes on in school beyond merely worrying about the size of classes or whether children still learn their tables.

## Why good intentions are not enough

Brian Alderson on the pitfalls of parent power

however, that democracy and an earnest sense of purpose are not automatic recipes for success. The good intentions of *Stories for Children* shine brightly. One cannot help wishing it well, if only because royalties from it are much needed by the federation's treasury. And yet, in all honesty, it can hardly be called an inspiration to the parent-in-the-street. Its production and illustration are dull to the point of tedious (as evidenced in a cover picture by Charles Keeping in which a mother and two children appear to be on their way to a funeral), while the lacklustre selection of stories brings once more to mind the old adage about rhinoceroses being a greyhound designed by a committee.

The two best complete stories in the book, Kevin Crossley Holland's *The Green Children* and Philippa Pearce's *In the Middle of the Night*, do not have the impact of their original setting—the first a picture book illustrated by Margaret Gordon (Macmillan), the second a beautifully organized collection of short stories, *When the Nightingale Died*, illustrated by Faith Jacques (Kestrel; Puffin). And of the remaining 11 items seven may broadly be categorized as snippets, or "tasters"—extracts from longer books of very variable quality, as best as we can judge from the bit from Ted Hughes's *The Iron Man*, you get four-and-a-half pages of thrills, but you then have the frustrating prospect of buying, begging or borrowing a copy of the complete work to find out how the story ends.

Lesley Smith's illustration for *The King of the Copper Mountains* by Paul Biegel—one of the happier extracts from *Stories for Children*.



Now if this is the best that parents can do, I'm afraid there must be something to be said for the professionals after all. Nobody would dispute, suppose, that James Reeves, say, or Charles Causley are professional men-of-letters (leaving aside that they may also have been professional teachers—or even parents) and yet anthologies produced by them brilliantly succeed at the job which *Stories for Children* has set itself. I can think of few happier collections for parents to use with children than James Reeves's *A Golden Land* (Kestrel; Puffin); and in anthologies like *Dawn and Dusk* (Hodder), or *The Puffin Book of Magic Verse*, Charles Causley shows how poetry too can be as "friendly and approachable" and as exciting as stories.

Even as a commercial level *Stories for Children* is beaten at its own game. As publishers I imagine that the Hamlyn Publishing Group are professionally dedicated to gleaming as high a reward on capital investment as possible, but their recently reissued fat, glossy, plum-pudding-like *Wonder Book of Stories and Poems* (408 pages for £3.95) is likely to be vastly more inspiring to parents looking for ideas than the federation's "official" anthology.

The book's editor, Eric DuChie, exploits snippery wit with manic abandon (better, in the circumstances, than genteel restraint). The book is a feast for the eye, and by and by a feast for the palate. It is an unfortunate characteristic of the making of books,

there are even—God forbid—lively ill-chosen stanzas from Gray's *Elegy*. But at the same time there are complete texts enough among the 113 items of the contents to provide some reader satisfaction—not least stories like Arthur Ransome's *Salt*, or poems like Elio's *Rum Tum Tugger*. If the Federation of Children's Book Groups are really seeking to impress "the thousands of new families just starting on their exploration of children's books", then a bit more of the literary profession-

alism of the great editors and the swashbuckling verve of Messrs Hamlyn would have stood them in good stead.

Brian Alderson

Information about the Federation of Children's Book Groups from Alan Counsel, 17 Andrew Close, Ailsbury, Peterborough PE8 7AH. Books for *Your Children* (four issues a year, £1.75) is available from Church Street, Haxey, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

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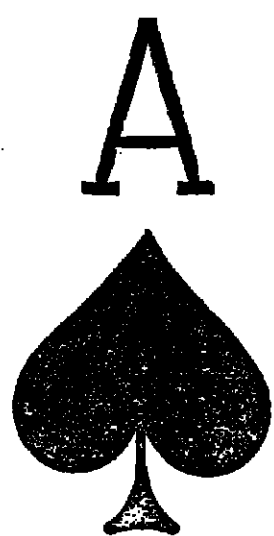
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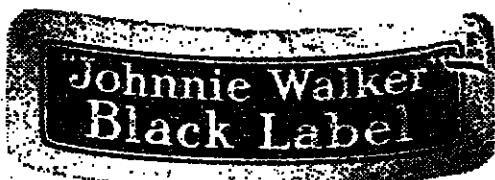
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The conduct of industrial relations cannot be left to interpretation by judges

# Making the unions work to the public's rule book

When I took issue against the view adopted by my colleagues on the Royal Commission on trade unions that British industrial relations should continue to remain largely "outside the law", I did not foresee the full extent of the malign influence which this view would exercise on our industrial politics during the succeeding 10 years.

In my Note of Reservation at the end of the Royal Commission's report, I argued against the majority view on general grounds. My argument was that "the deliberate abstention of the law from the activities of mighty subjects tends to diminish the liberty of the ordinary citizen and to place his welfare at risk. If organizations are powerful enough to act the bully then very special groups are necessary to justify the decision not to subject their behaviour to legal rules" (page 290).

More specifically, I proposed that the new body which we recommended should be set up, the Industrial Relations Commission, should be armed with considerable independent judicial authority. The majority view, which was so influential in the subsequent period, envisaged the function of this body as being essentially to inquire into disputes, publicize findings, and to advise the minister whenever he asked it to do so. I wanted the power of this body to be independent in the sense that it would not have to wait upon the political say-so of the government of the day.

It would be constantly on the look out for instances where there appeared to be an exercise of arbitrary power to the detriment of public welfare, by employers as well as by organizations of employees, and it would be charged with the duty to call upon those concerned to justify their actions in such cases. It would have the normal judicial authority to compel the presence of individuals and to conduct in-

quiries to establish facts when there were in dispute. Under this scheme Mr Ward of Greenwich would not have been allowed to prevent action to establish the wishes of his employees about their preferred form of representation of their collective interests.

One of the obligations which was to be placed upon all employers was to "bargain in good faith" with representatives of any substantial body of their workpeople. American practice has shown that it is not at all difficult to develop a number of clear rules and indicators which can be used to define in highly practicable terms what "good faith" means in the bargaining context. On the other side, whether the workpeople did or did not desire to bargain with their employer and whom they wished to have to represent them would be for the judicial body to determine on the basis of a vote by those concerned.

It was here that I discovered that I was up against not merely opposition but something approaching a sense of outrage on the part of the average trade union official who came before the Royal Commission. For what followed from my scheme was that when there was a dispute between competing would-be representatives of the workers—a jurisdictional dispute of the kind that quite often causes serious inconvenience to the public, as well as occasional personal distress to some of the individuals directly involved—there would be a regular procedure under the supervision of a public agency to determine by democratic means the wishes of each of the main groups of employees concerned.

It seemed to be of no avail to point out to the trade union leaders that they derived their claim to be the legitimate bargaining partners in any dispute solely from the fact that they were believed to be genuinely representing the wishes of the



Police on the picket lines at Greenwich: should the unions be subject to special laws?

workers for whom they purported to speak. If that legitimacy was in doubt, why should an employer be placed under an obligation to negotiate with them? Simply because they wanted no truck with obligations. Yet unions in other countries seemed to find no difficulty with this notion—indeed exploited it quite frequently with considerable advantage to themselves.

It is a commonplace of American trade union practice: the obligation of the employer to negotiate in good faith, matched by the obligation on trade unions to show when challenged, that they truly represent a substantial number of those in any given category of workers in a plant, factory or office. In fact, think of any country amongst the advanced industrial states of Western Europe and North America where the notion of reciprocal obligations between employers and employees, backed by ultimate sanctions on both sides, is seriously questioned—outside Britain.

Here we have as a typical device designed to evade recourse to a judicial process arrangements of the peculiar stabbiness of the "Bridlington Agreement". This is the TUC inter-union treaty by which the established fiefs of trade union power impede any shift of membership, whatever the wishes of the individuals concerned, from one union to another. It is an arrangement with which an old style Russian landowner with serfs attached to his domain, of the kind who figures in Gogol's *Dead Souls*, would have felt himself at home.

That Bridlington is on the whole managed in practice without imposing persistent indignities on individual members of trade unions—this after all being Britain and not Czarist Russia—does not affect the principle of the thing. I find it strange, and by no means credible, that the antagonism of British trade union leaders towards anything smacking of the judicial in industrial relations is so extreme that they have been ready to defend this system of proprietary rights

over groups of workers, rejecting out of hand any device which would occasionally, on demand, put the representative claims of particular trade unions to some objective test. The offence of trade union freedom is of course aggravated by the spread of closed shop agreements with employers. Employers were to some degree a form of countervailing power which could, in certain cases, be used to limit some of the more extravagant inter-union disputes about membership and jurisdiction. But the closed shop itself is a secondary, exacerbating factor. The main issue is the fierce resistance of traditional British unions to almost any form of public accountability, treating themselves as if they were a kind of sumptuous political enclave in society.

I wonder, however, whether some union leaders, at any rate, may not by now be having second thoughts about the practical consequences of their traditional attitudes. It must surely have occurred to Roy Grantham, for example, that he

would have been able to secure the right to bargain for his members at Greenwich without the tedium as well as the nastiness of sustained and interminably violent confrontation, if there had been in existence a legal code laying down the obligations of employers to parley with the accredited representatives of a substantial body of workers in any industrial or commercial enterprise.

In the long run there is no way of arriving at that result, and holding on to it securely, unless the trade unions in turn are willing to accept corresponding obligations which are subject to independent judicial examination. It is an illusion that the refusal of this kind of reciprocity does in practice put the behaviour of British trade unions "outside the law". There is in fact a lot of law which is applied to the conduct of industrial disputes, and a lot of police discretion, too, in matters such as picketing. A number of unions may as a result of the experiences of the mid-1970s, be coming to recognize this fact.

The aims of a reform of the

kind that I proposed in the Royal Commission are twofold: the first is to make the application of our laws more predictable to us, the vagaries of judge-made law—the surprising twists and turns that emerge out of the individual interpretations by judges of the rights and obligations between employers and employees—and put in their place legislation drafted with a degree of clarity which makes it readily comprehensible to those directly concerned. The second point is that rules governing industrial relations need frequently to be updated, to keep them adapted to changes in technology, in industrial organization, and in the attitudes of people at work.

I suggested back in 1968 in my Note of Reservation that in order to achieve this result, Parliament would have to modify its procedures so as to accommodate the requirements of our contemporary society in different areas, for continuous rule making. (Industrial relations is not by any means the only subject which needs this treatment.) The subsequent history of Heath's and Wilson's attempts at big once-for-all pieces of labour legislation has reinforced the argument.

If a government believes that it is engaged in a decisive piece of law-making, designed to last for a quarter of a century, it is likely to devote precious parliamentary time to pushing its Bill through, and invests its credit as a party in the business of visibly getting its way—then the occasion is likely to be seized to introduce all manner of ideological goodies into the package. The temptation on such an occasion to make it a large and dramatic package becomes irresistible.

Yet what is really required now is in fact a fairly modest start on the business of recognizing certain reciprocal legal obligations between employers

and organized employees, with a systematic annual review of the way in which the rule governing the relations between the two sides are working out in practice. The job cannot be done efficiently in plenary sessions of Parliament. They are, for one thing, inflexible and, for another, too time consuming for the purpose. Indeed they are—now ever reluctant the traditions of the House of Commons are to admit it—a thoroughly clumsy instrument for dealing with a number of important contemporary problems.

What we need in order to keep our rules on industrial relations up to date is a powerful all party committee of Parliament, with the prestige of one of the important committees of the US Congress, which hammers out the party, and the factional, compromise before proposals for changes in the law get to the floor of the House of Commons. It would still be open to an individual backbencher to delay the passage of a Bill coming up from the committee. But the conventions of debate could be adapted, as they have been in the US Congress, to allow pieces of legislation which have been thoroughly examined and argued over in this way to go through, on most occasions effectively on the nod.

One of our urgent needs to find some way of avoiding series of big, sad piece parliamentary encounters on industrial relations law during the late 1970s and early 1980s. There are far too many small bits of law, as well as pieces of discretionary regulation, which have been introduced in an ad hoc, experimental way, and re-formulated in the light of practice, and probably updated several times over during the years ahead.

Andrew Shonfield

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Bernard Levin

## From the end of the world to a beautiful beginning-again

I had not been to Berlin for some years, and had no plans for a visit until Michael Redcliffe's two articles on the Council of Europe exhibition, *Trends of the Twenties*, appeared on *The Times* Arts page. After the first, my feet began to itch; after the second, there was nothing for it but to go. As he explained, the "official" exhibition, itself divided into four parts, contained in three venues, was surrounded by a vast penumbra of ancillary shows put on in public and private galleries throughout the city. I could fit in only two and a half days there, and I can assure you that seeing considerably more than 4,000 exhibits in that time is even harder on the feet than on the eyeballs, and it is hard indeed on those. (And in view of the fact that the principal catalogue weighed five and a half pounds, the crook of the arm didn't exactly get off scot-free, either.)

And yet you will note that the exhaustion was all physical;

the spirits became lighter and more invigorated as the hours of looking went on. And that was my first surprise: that this gigantic and exhaustive retrospective survey of years which were so traumatic in themselves and so hideously tragic in what they led to should be so unfraught for the spectator who sees them with postwar eyes. The Weimar Republic had its squalid side, its maggots beneath the skin, and such artists as George Grosz, Otto Dix and Rudolf Schlichter hammered away at the corruption and selfishness until the stomach fairly heaved at the sight of them; it had its fearful aspect, too and went whirling to utter destruction as the Venetian Republic went dancing to its fall; and, of course, the shadow of the swastika loomed ever darker as night fell.

And so it is easy to conclude that *die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht*: because Weimar ended in Hitler, Hitler responsible for Hitler, or at the very least Weimar made Hitler inevitable. But the lesson I drew from this marvellous array of

paintings and drawings, sculptures and objects, furniture and household equipment, architecture and town-planning and posters and clothes and books and pamphlets and manifestos is that it was not, *Wohin*, for me, lit up the walls more vividly than the outpouring of truly creative joie de vivre. It was not just a matter of high spirits, though they were certainly in evidence (one of the four sections of the principal exhibition was entirely devoted to Dada, from which it was impossible to emerge without realising—what I, at least, had never fully grasped before—how positive Dada was, and how much fun); the high spirits were turned towards the light, and if only it had been possible to turn stampeding horses heads in the same direction, the world might yet have been saved. This is not mere rhetoric; of course, no amount of context would make Grosz or Klee or Kollwitz seem anything but savage (though in the latter case with a fatally corrupting sentimentality), and the directly political exhibition running parallel to the main offerings was the prosecution's case against Weimar. But the most useful revelations took place for me as I threaded my way among such didacticisms: Magritte ceased to be sinister, Max Ernst made me smile, de Chirico became *salonfähig*, the clenched fists on the KPI election-posters reminded even me of the terrible truth that there was a time when a good man might be a follower of Soviet

communism. The art of the Weimar Republic was alive; and that is the long and the short of it.

What finally convinced me of this was the sub-division of *Trends of the Twenties* from which I had expected least: the architectural section, curiously sub-titled *the future to the functional city—Planning and Building in Europe 1913-1933*. For me, this was an extraordinary revelation: after all, any society must tell the truth about itself in what it builds, for pictures may be painted for a minority, and ignored even by them, but the houses in which people live are rooted literally in the soil, and cannot for long or in any but the most trivial and peripheral senses cease to be rooted in the soil of the society's true self.

I went round and round the architectural section, to the periphery of my remaining timetable, and I do not believe I could have been mistaken in what I saw in it: it was health. The houses and public buildings, the designs and models (the almost a truism of any architectural exhibition that the most fascinating things in it are the ones that never got built, and that is even more true of the rejected designs in competitions) gave off a tingling sense of vitality and creativeness that was exciting not just aesthetically but also in the social sense. There was hardly a house or office-block in it of which I did not feel that it would have been good to live

or work in it: the *Daily Express* building, which I have always admired anyway, positively glowed on its wall, so fresh and arresting did it seem in its proper context.

Of course, the whole thing was steeped in *die Welgeschmerz*; the portraits, also, spread among the various exhibitions, would have made my visit a haunting experience. Here was Ernst Toller, there was Bertolt Brecht, and Rosa Luxemburg, and of course, as the shadows lengthened towards the end, there was, in at least a couple of score versions, that Man himself, the moustache already a cartoonist's delight, the staring eyes no joke at all. (The Nazis' own propaganda was to be seen in the left's version of the war, and I must say that it was extraordinarily powerful; one poster, bearing the rubric "Hitler builds", had a most ingenious and memorable design, a skyscraper that, when you looked closely, became a towering swastika.)

I did not think it was even narcissistic (except for the self-portraits, flattering without exception); to be sure, the art and design of the twenties had no large horizons, but it seemed to me to be largely free of the narrower concerns of, for instance, our own day. The twenties had much to be dismayed about, and very little to make anyone smile; yet even the decade's pessimism was vivid and clear, and the work of such artists as Miro, Klee,

Leger, Mondrian, Duchamp, Schwitters and of course Mies van der Rohe (that giant stature grows still higher in this survey) was full of wit, charm and good temper. Of which artists today could you say as much?

I staggered out of the last section of the last show, exhausted yet charged with the power of all the explosive energy I had absorbed from these glittering and vibrant walls. Still, some kind of antidote was required, if I was ever to be able to sleep again. And of course I found it at the opera, and of course in Mozart. For a visit of the kind I had just had, conducted at a pace not so much killing as ridiculous, and composed of images so violent in their effect on the senses, even though the effect was ultimately creative, not destructive, Karl Böhm conducting *Così fan tutte* made a literally perfect ending, and when I rose next morning to catch my dawn plane, I was filled with an almost miraculous peace. For Mozart provided the one good thing missing from the exhibition: certainty. "Come scoglio", sings Fiordiligi: "Like a rock". True, the rock crumbles in Act II, but its core of love is untouched, and that core was just what the twenties did not have. For two and a half days I gazed upon the sight of the world coming to an end; and then for three hours I heard it being created. It was the right way round.

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Christian Schad's 1927 painting "Graf St Genois d'Anneaucourt", from the "Trends of the Twenties" catalogue.

## THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

### Baby Paul on the trail of the Incas

You would think that a baby would be as much used on an archaeological expedition as the high Andes as a hippopotamus on the Tour de France. However, Paul Kendall, aged 14 months, returned to London and gave a press conference yesterday about his last three months digging for the ancient Incas in Peru.

His mother is leading the British expedition to the large Inca site at Cusichaca.

Baby Paul, in blue overalls and accompanied by a pretty Peruvian nanny, he picked up in Cuzco, made goo-goo noises and dribbled over a posh hotel that looked a bit like a digestive biscuit. His mother interpreted.

The expedition was a success. Inca history is being rediscovered on the ground instead of from the chronicles of conquering Spanish, which were inevitably ignorant and biased. The archaeologists restored one of the Inca canals, bringing back household water and water for irrigation.

Dr Kendall said that having Paul at Cusichaca made communications with the Indians easier. The project is now going to appeal for £45,000 to enable it to complete its five year programme of hunt for the Incas. Baby Paul is being useful at that too. Everybody knows that you cannot beat small goo-goo babies for getting the picture in the papers and picking the heartstrings of the British public.

### The film they almost do not want you to see

Sometimes, I fear for the BBC's sanity. It has made a film in which, for the first time, Barbara Stonehouse talks directly to the camera and gives her side of the affair that sent her former husband to prison.

Tired though you may be of the whole Stonehouse saga, this is an important social document, which, even if it is a bit tedious, and I believe, every other man—will want to see. So, what does the BBC do? It announces that it will screen the 15-minute film at 11.20 pm, the yawning hour when only addicts or dozers have not switched off their sets.

I went along to see the film yesterday. So did Mrs Stonehouse. Afterwards, I asked her what she thought of it. She said she thought it was hugely self-indulgent, but she said it with

a sad smile and I knew she was not being silly. The film's simplicity is its strength—just Mrs Stonehouse reading (or declaiming) from a cue, with a couple of stills and one short film sequence where the camera glides across an array of letters from well-wishers.

The film is called *The Invisible Wave of Love*. You may think the title mawkish, but she uses the expression herself in the film when describing the good will that she says has flowed towards her in her adversity. The impression she leaves us with is that of an attractive, sensitive, and highly intelligent woman, who only towards the end lapses into bitterness. Judge for yourself when you see the film next Monday night.

### The method in his madness

If all the theatres closed tomorrow, would you feel seriously deprived? Or would you feel that a certain civilized amenity like buses or hot running water was lacking?

In London today, the National Book League and the French Government open a spectacular exhibition to Antonin Artaud, the madman who changed the face of serious theatre. Artaud lived most of his life in poverty and extreme physical suffering. He died in 1948, aged 41.

An opium addict from child-

hood, he was shut up in lunatic asylums for almost a decade. A brilliant performer, he was finally unable to get work as an actor, and his writings and manifestos on the theatre were attacked, and his productions hounded off the stage of Paris.

He is best known to the general public as the instigator of the Theatre of Cruelty, and to students of the theatre as the greatest single influence on the theatre we have today. Today, R. D. Laing opens the first public celebration of Artaud for Artaud's sake.

The National Consumer Council have been publishing the advantages of new methods of cooperation—bulk buy clubs, share-a-car schemes and babysitting banks among them. Now they are beginning to practise what they preach. The staff of 30 have formed a bulk buy club to purchase their morning coffee. They invest in five pound catering packs of the instant stuff. It transpires, unfortunately, that instant coffee is one of the few commodities that is dearer bought in bulk than in normal sizes purchased from supermarkets.

Picturesque Sir Patrick Naime, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, has the worst job in the Civil Service. Dealing with the doctors is an impossible task, almost as impossible, indeed, as negotiating with the French.

But he brings a fine, orderly mind to bear on the tangled mass of the country's welfare services. His precision is illustrated by his hobbies of calligraphy and watercolours.

An exhibition of Sir Patrick's work, showing his landscapes, opened yesterday in London at Charles Gally, Walton Street, SW3. He is judged by those who know to be "in the first rank of the Sunday painters".

How does Sir Patrick, who has six children to care for in addition to the 90,000 civil servants under his command, find the time? "At weekends and on holiday, I work like hell painting two pictures a day", he explained.

### East-West to North-South

Some China-watchers—they include the veteran journalist Richard Hughes, Hongkong stringer for *The Times* and *Sunday Times* who appears thinly disguised as Old Crab in the new *Le Carré* thriller *The Honourable Schoolboy*—never tire of the frustrating chore of gathering news from a second-hand.

In London yesterday, I met one watcher who decided, after 15 years, that he had enough. He is Robert Elegant, *Los Angeles Times* and *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* man.

Mr Elegant now lives near Dublin and his third novel, *Dynasty*, with a Hongkong background, has just been published over here by Collins.

Mr Elegant had an advantage over most of the other Hongkong-based reporters. He spoke, and wrote, Chinese. He told me how, during his time in Hongkong, he had been able to get inside the inner sanctum of the Chinese government, and how he had been able to get inside the inner sanctum of the Chinese government, and how he had been able to get inside the inner sanctum of the Chinese government.

When Father Peter Mayhew heard that there were new petrol pumps at his local garage in Oxford yesterday, he decided to give them his blessing. He sprinkled the pumps with holy water, and then jumped into his yellow Avenger car to become the first customer at the blessed pumps.

Father Mayhew, chaplain to All Souls' College, has blessed some unusual things in his day, including a battleship. He said: "I'll bless anything where there is a community."

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## A GOOD DAY FOR GERMANY

The spectacular rescue of the hostages from Mogadishu is a well-deserved and much-needed triumph for West Germany. It has superbly vindicated the special training started after the disaster at the Munich Olympics. It required even more precise skills than the Israeli raid on Entebbe because storming an aircraft is more difficult than storming a building. On the other hand, the Israelis had the added difficulty that they were landing on hostile territory, while the German team was operating in a friendly environment. It is a reminder of how much appreciation is due to Somalia for its wise decision to allow the operation to proceed unhindered. International solidarity is vital in the fight against terrorism, and if hijackings continue nations must have to become more accustomed to allowing other nations to conduct rescues on their territory. Somalia has set a valuable precedent.

The operation is also an impressive success for Herr Schmidt's "crisis cabinet", which not only had to agree within itself on an apparently difficult decision but also to negotiate with two sets of kidnappers (those on the aircraft and those holding Dr Schleier) and at the same time making complex political and diplomatic preparations for the military operation. For this it needed international credit and very cool nerves, especially as public opinion was beginning to waver. The risk of failure was very high, and the price would have been very high, both in lives and in political confidence. Great respect is also due to the tragically murdered Captain Schumann, whose cool courage in providing information probably laid the foundations for the success of the operation. His death, and the uncertainty over the fate of Dr Schleier, cast a shadow over the rejoicing.

Nevertheless, there must now be some picking up of the pieces. Has West German terrorism been broken? The suicide of the prisoners is an admission that it has lost a major battle and possibly a war. The prisoners would

not have killed themselves if they had expected further operations with any chance of success. Like Hitler in his bunker they preferred death to the experience of defeat. On the other hand there are still terrorists alive in prison and at large outside. The madder ones among them could still try to regroup or take revenge. It would be foolhardy not to take precautions against this possibility.

There should, however, be political and psychological effects that go deeper. The fantasy of the terrorists that they were working for the dignity of man or the betterment of society has been more dramatically shattered than ever before. Although some of them started as sensitive idealists the inhuman brutality of the means they adopted and the unreality of their perceptions by which they became possessed must surely have reduced their circle of sympathizers. Nobody in his right mind could even begin to wish to live in a society dominated by people of this type. Seldom can there have been such a clear example of means corrupting ends. Some at least of the fanatical and revolutionary groups must surely have been brought down to earth. Terrorism is not a sport, a schoolboy adventure, or a laboratory for political theorists. It is real. People die. And it does not work.

Thus hopes can now be higher that the sickness is dying. But that still leaves West Germany with an extremely disturbing experience to digest. In the past few weeks the centre has held its ground, and it might not have held if the rescue had failed. The right accused the left of creating an atmosphere of sympathy and social criticism which encouraged terrorists. The left accused the right of wanting to create a police state. Germany is still a country scarred by memories of the clash of extremes. The scars throbbed and the atmosphere was bitter and disturbed.

Yet the centre did just hold, and Herr Schmidt has emerged greatly and deservedly strengthened. It should therefore be possible to conduct the political quest in relative calm. Is the political consensus more fragile than people thought? Is there something more that can be done to reduce the number of sympathizers who provide essential support for the terrorists? Have there been failings in political education or in the social values of the country which have contributed to their alienation? And what can be done still further to refine techniques for preventing and dealing with acts of terrorism?

As West Germany turns over these problems it is important that she should not feel as unloved by her European neighbours as she has been made to feel in recent months. There has been a lot of uninformal foreign criticism of her recently, most of it from the left, which has been fed assiduously by the left in Germany. This reinforces the common reflex which makes foreigners look automatically to the right for the main threat to German democracy. Recent events should have jolted the far too simple assumptions that lie behind this. If nothing else the opinion polls that showed an almost even division in whether to give in to the hijackers hardly suggest a nation without feeling.

Germany has strong traditions on both the left and the right, and the extremes of each show certain common characteristics. The problem is to contain them. The task will be easier if West Germany feels contained within western Europe and recognized as the valued keystone that she is, with a political system that has proved itself a lot more stable, adaptable, humane and healthy than anyone could have expected thirty years ago. Herr Schmidt's triumph should bring him as much credit abroad as at home.

## Freedom in the West End

From the Bishop of London

Sir, The admirable reply of the Leader of the Greater London Council (October 17) to Mr David Webb's letter of October 14 makes clear the fallacy of Mr Webb's argument. He writes of freedom, by which he means the freedom of those who want to watch pornographic films. He shows no interest in the fact that a far greater number of people desire, which is to walk about central London unashamed and unembarrassed by the nastiness which he is present before so many of our streets. The majority are thankful that at last the public authority is taking action to remove what has been so long a scandalous disgrace, and we wish the GLC every success in its endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

GERALD LONDON

8 Barton Street,

Westminster, SW1.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Mr Webb's letter (October 14) about "private cinema clubs" should be answered with the facts. I was a "member" of three. Any one can "join" by giving any name and address. He is asked to wait for two or now generally only one hour. He requires no one whom he knows as a proposer or seconder. When he raised this with the then Commissioner he agreed that they were not bona fide clubs and they were successfully prosecuted.

There is, of course, no censorship. The films extend to sadism, bestiality and sometimes even to the most repulsive. The entrance charge is £5, or for allegedly special films £5. The "clubs" are open from morning to night and are often full. They must make many thousands of pounds per week. The premises are usually in basements or upper rooms of houses and are very noisy. Many years ago you published a letter from me prophesying that if the non-enforcement of the porn laws continued, the same result would follow as in gaming. What Parliament intended to be illegal it would be persuaded to make legal. I doubt, however, if anyone who has seen these films and is a responsible member of an elected legislative body would maintain that they should be legalized.

Yours faithfully,

RAYMOND BLACKBURN

50 Homefield Road,

Chiswick, W4.

## Overseas aid spending

From the Minister of Overseas Development

Sir, Lord Amory (October 7) has drawn attention to the substantial increase in the voluntary overseas aid programme. The Ministry of Overseas Development has given VSO under successive Ministers.

The overseas aid programme took its share of the last reduction in government expenditure but, while our support for VSO has increased by a smaller amount than they would have wished, it has by no means been cut as earlier correspondence indicated. In fact we have undertaken to provide £1,029 million for the overseas aid programme compared with £0,864 million last year.

These sums represent about 80 per cent of the cost of VSO's programme. But as Lord Amory has pointed out, extra financial support is also given to voluntary overseas aid by the Ministry of Overseas Development as well as to ensure that no good overseas project for which there is an enthusiastic and qualified volunteer fails for lack of finance. I lend my support to his appeal.

Yours faithfully,

JUDITH HART

Bland House,

Stag Place, SW1.

## Plea bargaining

From Professor B. W. Harvey

Sir, There are surely a few obvious reasons why the controversy about plea bargaining arising out of the conclusions in the book *Negotiated Justice*. The main one is that it is real doubt about the validity of the system. In the view of the serious-minded critics of the administration of justice which the book implies, the legal profession or the Home Office ought to commission a further independent survey to retest these conclusions, and the expert should operate over a wider geographical area than that chosen by the authors. If the authors' conclusions are then found to be ill-founded or untypical, more people would accept that as the end of the matter.

On the other hand, if such a survey showed that a significant number of defendants were being persuaded to plead guilty against their legitimate inclinations—and perhaps because such a course offers a quicker and more lucrative turn-over to the lawyers responsible for advising than a not guilty plea—the offending lawyers should be identified and disciplined by the branch of the profession to which they belong.

If in addition the presence of plea bargaining on a wide and unacceptable scale is clearly established simply to speed the judicial process, in the absence of more effective ways of reducing the appalling volume of crime consideration must clearly be given to increasing the resources needed to try criminal cases, perhaps by employing more salaried qualified solicitors as recorders and circuit judges.

I write as one in no way associated with the authors' work, but in common with my colleagues would defend anyone's right to express his views on the subject. You have taken responsibility for it.

Yours faithfully,

B. W. HARVEY

Faculty of Law,

University of Birmingham.

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, I venture to suggest that the only disadvantage that could outweigh the substantial benefits that accrue from plea bargaining, in both the public and the private interest, is that it might induce an innocent person to plead guilty, and in 30 years I have not once come across such a case.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

GERSHON ELLENBOGEN

2 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.

## Putting a stop to hijacking

From Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH

Sir, Hijacking must and can be stamped out. The action I suggest is outlined below.

The United Nations should call upon all governments:

(a) to arrest, without exception, any hijacker who eventually disembarks at any airport in their territory, and to return them for trial to the country where the plane is registered;

(b) to break off all air services between their country and any other country which fails to do likewise; and in addition

(c) to break off all air services with any other country which does not impose a similar sanction on a country which fails to arrest and return hijackers.

Since there is virtually no country today which could afford to be denied air communications with the rest of the world, the hijackers would very soon find that there was nowhere left for them to go; and they would thus be obliged to recognise the uselessness of this particularly foul form of blackmail.

Yours faithfully,

DUNCAN SANDYS

House of Lords,

October 18.

From Mr Vernon N. Ely

Sir, The seizure of airliners and possibly other vehicles by terrorists can probably be contained if nations would adopt the following policy.

Governments would inform their airlines and other transport operators that in the event of a hijacking, while taking all possible steps to secure the release of passengers and crews, under no circumstances would they be held to the terrorists' demands. All travellers would, of course, have to accept these conditions.

The hijackers would then be aware that their actions would not result in payment or other successful ransom, and the incentives would disappear.

Yours faithfully,

VERNON N. ELY

12, 1977

The trouble with wind power as a source of energy is that it is both diffuse and variable in time. To overcome the latter problem Professor Ryle has suggested the development of a "heat storage" system. However, if these were installed in the home it has been estimated that the volume of water required to last for a sufficient period would be that of the average kitchen. Home storage can easily make diurnal variations but a practical economic long term storage system of electrical power from whatever source does not exist at present, nor is there any guarantee it ever will.

The diffuse nature of wind power is reflected in the large areas needed to collect a significant amount. Professor Ryle's land based system, which is claimed to produce a mean winter output of about 25 GW from about 50,000 MW generators, has been estimated to require about 12,000 square miles of land. This would occupy over one fifth of the total land area of the UK (Nature, August 4, 1977). Professor Ryle's definition of this area as one third of the UK coastal area is highly misleading.

Accurate figures for the energy obtained by the Energy Technology Support Unit and published by the Department of Energy in *Energy Paper Number 21*, the mean wind velocity over such a large fraction of the UK land surface is well below that required to make the wind generators economic. A maximum of only 10,000 generators on exposed hill top and coastal sites are considered as even possible in the paper.

Although Professor Ryle has not specified exactly which areas he proposes to use, those with the most wind are Devon, Cornwall, west Wales, the Lake District, west and north Scotland, parts of the east coast and coastal areas of

## Firework injuries

From the Director of the National Campaign for Firework Reform

Sir, What a pity that the Firework Makers Guild (letter, October 4), are not as straightforward in their statements and dealings as the National Campaign for Firework Reform. NCFR have always sent their complete surveys and other information to the Guild for their analysis, including the number and accident surveys for 1976, as long ago as last January.

If the Guild had bothered to send us their so-called expert research, we could easily have answered all their "silly" remarks. As for the remarks attributed to Gallup research, the Guild are perfectly aware that our surveys are carried out by our members, who are not expert market research analysts. This does not mean that the surveys in the least. On the contrary we have been very careful to sift and

## Protecting North Devon

From Lady Margaret Fortescue and others

Sir, One of the few remaining unspoiled areas of England will be irreversibly changed by the Transport Minister's top priority scheme to build a new dual carriageway link from M5 to the North Devon coast. This is a matter of national concern.

The road will slice through our steep hills and valleys, alter the scenery and character of the countryside, destroy the peace and beauty which draws many thousands of summer visitors to farms, rural guest houses and caravan sites, and consume up to 1,000 acres of food producing land. The North Devon coast is already at saturation point in the high tourist season: a link road is likely to lead in time to a Blackpool style city resort dominated by big operators.

We are very conscious of regional unemployment and we are in favour of improvements to our existing main roads but there are already four main roads into North Devon, none of which has been appreciably improved in living memory: there is only one mile of dual carriageway. We contend that the answer is

## Insulating police from corruption

From Mr Edmund Esdaile

Sir, About the year 1830 (I forget the precise date) the salary of a judge was deliberately fixed at a figure high enough to ensure that judgment and the great heritage of our law were safeguarded against corruption. No matter that subsequent increases in a judge's salary do not reflect the change in the value of money since then; a judge is not even now ill paid and every one (defendants included, one may suspect) accepts that this is right.

Does not parallel, imprecise yet also valid, exist between the judge and the policeman? If the judge ought to be impartial, incorrupt and apolitical, is not the policeman?

Is not this what we all, not without good cause, have long expected of him? He must cope in the first instance, either on the spot or in response to the telephone, with every kind of event and individual. He is now burdened with the much more demanding tests imposed by pickets, protesters and football fans. Furthermore, his not infrequently hostile incognito with criminals in their own haunts—a duty never assigned to a judge—yet in so doing he is expected to touch pitch and to remain, to his not infrequent horror, usually, neutral.

From these propositions consequences ensue. First, the policeman's pay, like the judge's, is a thing apart; and in considering it we too must be impartial, incorrupt and apolitical. The question of a policeman's just rate of pay is that for all our sakes it ought to be high enough to inoculate him (so to speak) against the germs of corruption. In order to afford police the best of police, we need plans and claims must, if necessary, be resolutely deferred. In return for this—and there is no citizen, even if he be a picket or a protester or a football fan, who does not owe a duty to the police (the police) must continue to forgo the right to strike and membership of the TUC; and in any case the pay of the police is no more a concern of judges.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND ESAIDLE

53 Surrenden Road,

Brighton,

October 14.

From Mr Ian Stewart, MP for Hitchin (Conservative)

Sir, When I was in the Navy, in addition to the basic pay we used sometimes to receive "Hard Living Money and Submarine Pay". These were in recognition of the discomfort and risk of going to sea in small ships and submarines.

A similar principle should be applied to those in the police force who are exposed to the dangers of public duty (and, even, perhaps the miners on the coal face). It seems better to deal with special cases by special payments than to struggle for a compromise percentage increase in basic pay which satisfies neither the Government's principles nor the accepted merits of the case.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

IAN STEWART

House of Commons.

Policy on Rhodesia

From Sir Charles Taylor

Sir, I do not understand why Dr Owen should have gone to Russia to try and enlist Soviet support for his proposals about Rhodesia. I have always understood that the Russians have been backing and arming guerrillas (freedom fighters?) throughout Africa—particularly those based in countries adjoining Rhodesia. It is not clear what the support does Dr Owen require?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TAYLOR

52 Westminster Mansions,

1 Little Smith Street, SW1.

From Mr R. A. L. Baldwin

Sir, How can the Tories claim to be the party of moderation when a Conservative meeting in Blackpool heckles and insults the most moderate of the black Rhodesian leaders, and cheers his reference to Tory support for the Smith

Yours faithfully,

R. A. L. BALDWIN

Church Farm House,

Great Hasleley,

Oxford.

Backing from the Bard

From Mr A. R. Gordon-Cumming

Sir, Bernard Levin (October 4), has rightly pointed out that it is unlikely, in the short term at any rate, that the Tories will be able to establish conclusively whether God is in favour of the Concorde or not. But there can be no doubt whatsoever about Shakespeare's attitude both to the aircraft and to the appointment of a new Bishop of Birmingham.

As he aptly put it in *The Merchant of Venice*:

"The man that hath no music in himself,

Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;

The man whose spirit is dull as night,

And his affections dark as Erebus:

Let no such man be trusted."

Yours faithfully,

A. R. GORDON-CUMMING

Councillor, Civil Aviation and Shipping,

British Embassy,

Washington DC.

Seat of eloquence

From Mr Philip Littler

Sir, In response to Mr Gerald Gourlay's letter (*The Times*, October 18), concerning the respective ages of the best speakers at the Labour and Conservative conferences (1972 and 1976) I suggest that no less significance attaches to the fact that one a Peer of the Realm and the other a pupil at a comprehensive school.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP LITTLER

39 Monks Lane,

Barnaby,

Berkshire.

## THE QUEEN IN CANADA

The Queen's brief visit to Canada, arranged as part of her Jubilee tour to Commonwealth countries, has had delicate aspects in view of the growing tension between Quebec and the rest of the country. Mr Trudeau was within his constitutional rights in encouraging the Queen to appeal for national unity. The Crown is the voice of the Federal Government. Mr Levesque knew this perfectly well, and duly expressed his respect for the Queen as a person, while deploring the use to which the Queen as a symbol had been put by her Canadian ministers. He warned Mr Trudeau that he risked deprecating the symbol by using it in politics, though presumably this does not really worry Mr Levesque since he is not only a separatist wishing to take his province out of confederation, but he also insists that an independent Quebec must be a republic.

But Mr Trudeau really has no choice but to use the visit of Canada's Queen to stress the importance as well as the achievements of unity within confederation (in fact, as Mr Levesque likes to note, within federation, for Canada's institutions are federal, if flexibly so). For him to have asked the Queen to fudge the issue and to find some other keynote for her speech, would have suggested that he himself was not resolute to maintain Canadian unity. That would be ruinous to his party and disastrous for the country. For the question of Quebec separatism is in no way foreclosed or settled merely because the Parti Québécois has won power there. The very fact that Mr Levesque intends to defer to public opinion as expressed in a referendum shows this. Any party in power in Ottawa must be a federal

party, upholding Canadian unity and territorial integrity above all else, and the Prime Minister is in duty bound to use every means to maintain them. If he considers that speeches by the Queen will help, he is virtually obliged to request her to make persuasive speeches.

Though the Queen has to say what her ministers want said, in Canada as in Britain or Australia, there is no need to doubt that she is instinctively in favour of unity. Speaking on her own she might have used different phraseology, but, as a recent reference that she made to her Scottish ancestors showed, she cannot be wholly indifferent to, let alone in favour of, the fragmentation of any of the realms of which she is the titular head. Even Mr Levesque, when he thinks about it, sees the logic of this.

The real question is whether such appeals will have any effect—or even be counter-productive. There lies ahead for Canada an intense and soul-searching debate on the Quebec question. Mr Levesque is not committing any treason by declaring that they want to take Quebec out, nor is Mr Trudeau accusing him of actual crime in calling him an enemy who "represents the destruction of our country". They are not threatening a UDI. In a referendum they are likely to ask simply for a mandate to negotiate about separation, and a negotiated separation would be legal. Nobody wants or needs to discuss what would happen if the mandate to negotiate were given, but the negotiation failed.

In the two years ahead, the PQ has to put its arguments, and the anti-secession parties, of which there are two in Quebec itself, quite apart from the federal Liberal and Conservative parties, have to show them up as false.

The strength of French language nationalism has to be tested. Already, by the language law, the PQ has foreshadowed the sort of state an independent Quebec would be, intensely particularist and inward-looking, jealous of any future influences that would weaken the French culture it will officially enshrine in its laws. But the effects of the law (whose constitutionality has yet to be tested in the courts) have not yet become fully clear to anybody, and the Quebecers have to decide whether they would like to be cut off in spirit from North America. Indeed, they have to consider whether the effects of protecting, purifying and enshrining their mother-tongue will deprive them of freedoms and rights even more valuable than that of speaking French in business conferences.

The issue, the greatest issue conceivable for Canadians, is one for Canadians to settle. Britain is concerned only to the extent of altering the British North America Act in any way the Canadian parliament requests (for example as Mr Trudeau proposed, on language rights) until the Canadian constitution ceases to be a statute of the Westminster parliament. But Canada is also in part a British achievement, and it is hard to think that the British people would watch its disintegration with anything but deep regret.

The Queen's arguments ring true to most people here. To that extent any progress made in satisfying the sentiments of French-speaking Canadians shown of Quebec independence will give great pleasure here. Mr Levesque will no doubt grant this legitimate interest, and it is much to be hoped that he will explain his position in Britain.

## Counting the output

From Mr R. C. Humphreys

Sir, Your readers may find it interesting to see how many measures of productivity they can devise. As some of your correspondents have pointed out, GDP (or added value) per head of population is a useful measure: but some of them seem to think it is easy to subdivide this into tonnes per man hour for steel workers, bushels per acre for farmers, miles per gallon for motorists and so forth, so that everyone can do his bit for the common good. Unfortunately the problem is rather more difficult.

First, accepting that productivity is output divided by input, think of all the output measures: for instance, ton-miles for a transport firm, cured patients for a doctor, emptied dustbins for a local authority, passenger-miles for a railway. Now think of all the inputs (things you might like to get good utilization of) such as gallons of fuel, tons of ore, stands of timber, cubic metres of water, and time-based resources such as doctor-months, trawler-years, dustman-hours, acre-years, square-feet months (in a retail store) and so on.

Where some of the input is in the same units as the output, we can measure net outputs, eg: £ sales—£ materials and services=£ added value, or bushels of corn—bushels of seed=net yield. Now put together, scoring productivity is really a matter of practicable combinations of numerator and denominator, eg, tonnes per square foot per month (for a ware-

house), seat-miles per gallon, sales value per man per year, head of beef per agricultural employee per year, profit per £ of capital employed and so forth.

Next you come to the bigger scores, which are thousands of points, eg, if seat-miles per gallon scores one point, passenger-miles per gallon scores five points, and London Transport's passenger-miles paid for scores 20 (difficult to beat that for thoroughness, except perhaps with satisfied passengers?)

You score 100 points for each pair of divergent productivity measures: these start together but eventually conflict, eg, increasing agricultural productivity at first increases both output per acre and output per man, but eventually you have to choose between maximum yield per man or maximum yield per acre.

Finally, you score a thousand points for each pair of conflicting measures, eg, a carpenter fitting floorboards can aim for maximum finished floor per hour (and a huge pile of offcuts) or maximum finished floor per cubic metre of timber (every scrap used up, but time the job by the calendar rather than clock). Net cubic metres per hour looks a better measure—and it is examined closely.

My serious point is that a good deal of careful calculation is required to make sure that each productivity target is really likely to increase wealth per capita. There are many productivity measures which, though used enthusiastically, are counter-productive. The great advantage of added value is that

it provides a common measure of a desirable output, even though there are still scores of different inputs to measure it in relation to.

Yours sincerely,

GORDON HUMPHREYS

Orchard Lodge,

Hinxworth, near Baldock,

Hertfordshire.

October 12.

## Graduated benefits

From the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford

Sir, If the authors of *Paying by Degrees*, as reported and quoted in *The Times* this morning (October 10), believe that the student is the "final consumer" of what is "produced" by university staff, they have been confused by a false analogy which has no more to do with education than (eg) the relation between employer and employee. The immediate "consumer" of what is jointly "produced" by teacher and learner in any given student generation is the total community in which that generation lives and works during the 30 or 40 years after graduation. So long as the human race lasts, there is no "final" consumer. To consume what is destroyed by consumption and to use what is forfeited by use are very different things.







OBITUARY  
SIR ALBERT  
COATES  
Medical care  
of POWs

John Foord  
CHARTERED  
SURVEYORS

فكرنا من الابل

John Foord  
PLANTING  
MACHINERY

# EEC assurances to Britain clear way for talks on textile quotas

From Michael Hornsby  
Luxembourg, Oct 18

Britain today removed its objections to the opening of negotiations which should have begun a week ago between the EEC and 30 textile exporting countries. After talks here with EEC foreign ministers, Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, said he now believed the Community's negotiating policy "fully satisfies the United Kingdom's interests".

Last week's refusal by the British to approve the negotiating policy to be pursued by the European Commission rested on certain concerns. These were the future level of cotton yarn imports into Britain and lack of detailed information about the effects of the policy on the British textile industry generally.

Mr Dell said he was now satisfied that the most sensitive textile products into Britain will be "stabilized or show very little growth above 1976 levels". As far as cotton yarn was concerned, he was confident that "we shall achieve something like zero growth" on 1976 over the next two years, and that in 1978, 1979 and 1980 the volume of cotton yarn imports would be less than in this year.

Britain appears to have won few assurances that were not already available to it last week, beyond the provision by the Commission of more detailed statistics. These, Mr Dell claimed, had clarified some ambiguities in what was implied for textile imports into the United Kingdom under the proposed negotiating mandate.

Mr Dell actually slightly relaxed Britain's previous insistence of nil growth for cotton yarn above 1976 import levels and indicated readiness to accept a very slight increase of up to 0.3 per cent. This compares with the original recommendation of 4 per cent, but that cotton yarn imports should be allowed to grow by as much as 1.2 per cent.

The EEC's basic strategy at the negotiations, approved in principle last month, will be to seek quota restrictions on textile imports related in inverse proportion to the growth rate of their share of Community markets. The EEC is prepared to permit an overall growth rate of about 6 per cent on 1976 levels.

# Sterling at 13-month high against the dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Sterling was in strong demand on the foreign exchange markets yesterday as the dollar continued to fall against most other currencies.

The Bank of England took in between \$60m and \$70m to restrain the pound's rise in the first half hour of trading, according to one dealer. The rate soon fell to a new 13-month high against the dollar of \$1.741 at the close.

Sterling's trade weighted index rose 0.1 during the day and closed at 62.5, from 62.4 yesterday. It has closed at this level only once before.

Pressure on the pound is likely to continue as funds flowing out of dollars find a convenient home in London.

Some dealers believe that a slight relaxation in exchange controls, aimed at alleviating the upward push on sterling, would be counterproductive as the market would take this as a sign of strength.

At one point yesterday it seemed the dollar might recover, but the decline resumed fairly soon. Dealers believe that official intervention is now aimed mainly at steadying the fall and preserving orderly markets. Attempts to hold the dollar at a particular rate are thought to be doomed to failure.

According to sources in Luxembourg, where the EEC finance ministers are meeting, the European monetary authorities believe the dollar will continue to decline against most major European currencies.

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, was reported as saying that the United States was behaving like any strong country in accepting a worsening trade balance in an attempt to achieve its growth targets. He also said the Japanese trade surplus was "very dangerous".

The Swiss franc closed above par with the Deutsche mark yesterday for the first time in more than a year. The dollar was weaker against both at DM2.263, and 2.258 Swiss francs.

One source of pressure on the dollar has been speculative demand for Swiss francs. This may lessen now that the franc has achieved parity with the mark.

The dollar closed slightly down against the Japanese yen at 252.2 yen from 252.5 on Monday. According to sources in Washington the Administration does not want a further decline in the American currency, and does not oppose the Federal Reserve's policy of firmer interest rates.

The Canadian dollar dropped to below 90 cents during the day yesterday, but closed above this at 90.165 US cents.

# Hitachi wants 5pc of UK market

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Hitachi's strategy for increasing its penetration of the United Kingdom television receiver market by at least 50 per cent within five years was clarified yesterday as more details emerged of undertakings given to the Government by the company.

No precise figures are available for Hitachi's present market share, but it looks likely that the company, if it got government approval for its controversial assembly plant in North-East England, would within five years have around 8 per cent of the British market, currently around 1.5 million sets a year.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, is under increasing pressure to reject Hitachi's application to set up a factory in Newcastle, near Newcastle upon Tyne, which in its first production year is now expected to turn out 75,000 television sets, rising after five years to 100,000 sets a year.

The Trade Union Congress has already voiced anxieties that the Hitachi factory could have a net adverse effect on employment.

Hitachi would not comment on the new figures last night but a spokesman for Mr R. Mori, the company's United Kingdom managing director, claimed that it would not be in Hitachi's interest even in future years to take up a price-cutting policy in Britain. In the United States there have been allegations of Japanese manufacturers dumping television sets.

He said: "We sell on our quality and reliability and building that in costs money. At the moment our 20 inch sets are more expensive than some 22 inch British-made sets. I do not see us in the future undercutting prices in the United Kingdom, which is a market that looks to quality. The United States is an entirely different market."

New details of the undertakings given to the Government by Hitachi about prospective production may, to an extent, increase Hitachi's chances of getting Government approval. This is despite the fact that some of the undertakings fall short of expectations.

Hitachi has given an undertaking that a cutback of imports pro rata to British production sets—of between 14 inch and 20 inch screen size—would take in not only Hitachi imports from Japan but also from its subsidiaries in other parts of the world, particularly the Pacific basin countries.

Hitachi has also undertaken to ask other Japanese manufacturers not to increase their imports to fill the gap that would be left by the Hitachi import cutback. However, Hitachi cannot yet guarantee an agreement on those lines.

About one third of Hitachi's projected production in the first year is expected to be of the smaller sets. It is only this size range that is imported and on which import substitution would operate. After five years Hitachi imports would probably be reduced by just over 50 per cent.

The rest of production would be of 22-inch and 26-inch sets, taking the company for the first time into a sector that represents around 60 per cent of the British market.

In the first year Hitachi appears to be looking to export a substantial proportion of the 25,000 sets for which Hitachi is prepared to buy the compact 110 degree tubes from Mullard, Britain's sole remaining tube manufacturer and a subsidiary of Philips.

The other 25,000 sets produced would be 22-inch, using 90 degree tubes.

If the Mullard deal went ahead Hitachi—which has given an undertaking to use 40 per cent British-sourced components instead of the 50 per cent forecast—could, it is being suggested, still get up to a 50 per cent British component content.

The Hitachi expansion plan beyond that appears to rely on producing sets using more of the less compact, but overall cheaper, 90 degree tubes. Only if Mullard were prepared to set up a production line for the sort of in-line 90 degree tube Hitachi requires would the Japanese company go to a 70 per cent British component usage as has hitherto suggested.

Otherwise Hitachi could be expected to import all its 90 degree tubes.

# US planning investigation of options trade abuses

Washington, Oct 18.—Securities and Exchange Commission today announced a major investigation of options trading while moving to reject plans by several of the exchanges to expand or initiate trading in options.

The commission also said it was proposing a temporary rule that would have the effect of freezing the status quo in options trading.

It was taking the steps because of serious concern that major federal securities law violations had been occurring involving the trading of options, and that the self-regulatory organizations were not capable of policing options trading or dealing with the all-reg violations.

The commission said the investigation might lead to new rules that it would impose on the trading of options to protect investors and to maintain fair and orderly markets in connection with the trading of standardized options and underlying securities.

The SEC said that over recent months it had considered the question of whether existing self-regulatory programmes were adequate to insure the maintenance of fair and orderly markets and the protection of investors.

In addition the commission was particularly concerned that the regulatory and surveillance capabilities of the existing self-regulatory programme were not unacceptably strained if the options pilot programme were to be allowed to expand.

In July the commission announced a moratorium on the expansion of current programmes for option trading and the initiation of new trading. It said it wanted time to study the impact of options trading and to look into possible abuses.

The commission's action affects the American Stock Exchange (Amex), the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), the Midwest Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers the New York Stock Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

The SEC has handled options trading abuses that occurred at the Amex and the CBOE and earlier this year stiffened penalties imposed by the Amex for certain abuses. But the SEC said the problems that it had uncovered were much more serious.

The commission said it was investigating such abusive practices as prearranged trades on options exchanges resulting in the reporting of trades on the transaction tape—although the parties have agreed that after the tax year the transactions will be reversed—and manipulations in the prices of underlying securities.

The SEC gave warning that unless market surveillance and regulatory capabilities were improved "it does not appear that the commission will be able to ensure that in these markets the federal securities laws and self-regulatory organization rules are adequately being enforced or that the public interest and investors are being properly protected".—AP-Dow Jones.

# Vauxhall management and unions resume wage talks tomorrow

By R. W. Shakespeare

Management and union representatives from Vauxhall Motors plants at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port on Merseyside, will meet again tomorrow to renew negotiations on a pay deal for 23,000 shop floor workers.

Meanwhile, more than a thousand skilled maintenance engineers and about 200 electricians are on strike from the Ellesmere Port plant in protest against unreasonable demands for the restoration of skilled pay differentials.

They claim that differentials have been seriously eroded during the past two years of pay restraint.

Last night a management spokesman at the Merseyside plant said "So far we have managed to avoid any lay-offs among the rest of the labour force, but it would be foolish to prevent the pay delays in the Vauxhall Magnam and Chevette cars is anything like normal. We are operating under very considerable difficulties".

It is clear that Vauxhall is trying to avoid the standstill that would be created by lay-offs among the 8,500 production workers at Ellesmere Port at a time when the company's pay negotiations are at a very delicate stage.

The senior management team to meet union officials on the National Joint Negotiating Committee have already made some improvements to the original pay offer.

A general wage increase of 8.5 per cent has been improved to 9.6 per cent, just within the Chancellor's ceiling, and this has been coupled with proposals for "self-financing" to productivity deal work the company claims, up to another 66 per head on the shop floor.

There are other "fringe benefits" in the package now being considered by the unions, but the Vauxhall offer still appears to be worth substantial sums that have been voted on by the Ford workers this week.

This is likely to lead to some further tough bargaining in Vauxhall where pay settlements have closely followed the Ford pattern.

As the two sides stand the company's proposals do not appear to meet the pressure by the skilled trades for restoration of differentials, and trouble may well continue on this front.

Alpine production: A strike by 32 material handlers at Chrysler, Coventry, stopped production of the Alpine yesterday and led to 1,500 other workers being laid off.

The strikers want full pay for last Saturday morning, when they were required to work overtime, but were unable to do so because of an overtime ban imposed by other workers in the same section.

They have rejected the company offer of two hours' pay as compensation. Negotiations were continuing last night and there were some hopes that a settlement might be reached which would enable work to restart tomorrow.

Back to work at Cowley: Nearly 4,000 workers at British Leyland's Cowley assembly plant returned to work yesterday as a strike by 40 paint shop men was called off.

The two-week strike crippled production of Marina Cars, 7,000 of which—worth about £15m at showroom values—were lost.



Mr Paul Tapscott, chairman of Associated Fisheries.

# Talks on sale of seafood plant

Associated Fisheries is negotiating the possible sale of its Humber-side food processing operations to the Ross Foods division of Imperial Foods, in turn part of Imperial Group.

The operations involved accounted for more than a fifth of AF's total turnover in 1976. Profits, however, were minimal last year after a loss in 1975.

Outside estimates of the likely value of the deal vary from under £1m to more than £3m. AF's shares, after climbing 4p before the announcement, dropped back later to close unchanged at 50p.

Financial Editor, page 21

# America to press for 'enlightened and fair' trade agreements

From Frank Vogt  
Washington, Oct 18

Leading Carter Administration officials today stressed that the President is committed to fighting the rising tide of protectionism. They said the Administration was determined to achieve "enlightened and fair" trade agreements that strengthen the forces for world trade expansion.

Mr Fred Bergsten, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, told a trade conference here that the Administration considered the United States to be fully competitive today.

In one of the Administration's first public comments on the dollar since the latest bout of exchange market pressure on it, the official said: "We can find no significant deterioration in the basic United States competitive position in international trade, nor has the international Monetary Fund."

Mr Robert Strauss, the Cabinet-level American trade negotiator, said that the Administration was making every effort to convince the public, business and foreign governments that free and fair trade was essential to strengthen the world economy.

He met Mr Peter Jay, the British Ambassador, yesterday to urge Britain to do more to accelerate the pace of the Geneva negotiations by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

At the meeting which started before 8.00 am, Mr Strauss stressed that Britain should now do all it could to ensure that the European Community works swiftly, to establish its preliminary negotiating positions for the Gatt talks. He indicated that the Administration was somewhat frustrated at the slow pace with which the Community was moving on this front.

Mr Strauss said: "The Carter Administration is committed to leading the way and ensuring that the world follows enlightened trade policies... we fully recognize the imperative need, the vital need, for an expanding United States and international economy."

None of the President's goals could be accomplished unless there was a return to economic health and further trade expansion. These would not be possible unless the United States agreed on a "decent energy policy". Businessmen must do far more to convince the Congress and the American people of the need for such trade and energy policies, and they must act immediately.

By an enlightened trade policy the minister said he meant one that involved just and fair and equitable trade where the markets of the world are as open to our products as our markets are open to those of foreign nations.

Mr Strauss said it was too simplistic to believe that restrictive trade policies would solve the nation's employment problems. The United States could simply not afford to pursue policies of "benign neglect" in international trade.

Orderly marketing agreements to help the ailing steel industry, for example, were not appropriate. He suggested that the Administration would support tax credits which spurred capital formation in the steel industry.

The trade negotiator added that almost nothing had been achieved since the present Gatt negotiations began two and a half years ago. The United States would seek reduced tariffs and would resist non-tariff barriers to trade.

# TV advertising revenues 28pc higher than year ago

By Patricia Tisdall

Independent television, regarded as the most successful and most sensitive indicator to advertising spending generally, has so far maintained the substantial gains it made earlier in the year.

Latest figures, for September, released by the Independent Television Companies Association, take total earnings for the first nine months to more than 28 per cent above the figure for the same period in 1976.

If the 15 per cent commission given to advertising agents is added the results show that the sum spent by advertisers over the nine months amounts to more than £236.5m compared with £183.8m last year. Industry forecasts are that, collectively, the ITV companies will end 1977 at about 28 per cent up on 1976.

Over and above normal company taxes, the ITV companies pay a special levy of 66.7 per cent on profits over 2 per cent of advertising revenue of £250,000, whichever is the greater.

Even so, the unexpectedly good results during 1976 (when revenue rose by 31 per cent) and 1977 are starting to be reflected in the contractors' trading results.

Rediffusion Television, part of the Independent Television, the largest of the ITV contractors, yesterday reported a rise in trading profit from £5.6m to more than £8m for the year ending July 29. Harlech Television last month reported a rise in profits for the year ending in July from £857,000 to £1.32m, with turnover up from £14.61m to £20.34m.

Product categories showing the greatest growth in television advertising spending include motor cars and the financial sector, with clearing banks and building societies in particular devoting large sums.

Substantial growth is also being experienced from advertisers of leisure equipment, in particular toys, where a rise of 40 per cent in 1976 is expected to be repeated this Christmas.

However, although trends remain buoyant expectation is that the present rate of increase will start to slacken during the final three months of 1977.

# Marks & Spencer profits up £11m over half year

By Our Financial Staff

Marks & Spencer, increased its pretax profits from £40.7m to £52m in the 26 weeks to October 1. Total group sales were up from £491.4m to £579.1m.

United Kingdom profits rose from £47.5m to £55.3m but losses in Europe, where the group has three stores and a new one in Paris opening next month, increased from £152,000 to £479,000. The Canadian operations continue to make a loss though this has been cut from £6.7m at the interim stage last time to £2.8m.

The figures are at the bottom of most expectations but in yesterday's firm Stock Market the shares managed to add 2p to 157p.

For the next six months the directors expect good trading conditions and say they are looking forward to a record year.

Financial Editor, page 21

# Interim Dividend Announcement and Statement for the Half Year Ended 30th June 1977

NEW BUSINESS AND PREMIUM INCOME FOR THE HALF YEAR (estimated and unaudited)				
	1st half 1977	2nd half 1976	1st half 1976	
New annual premiums	£12.1m	£9.4m	£13.8m*	
New single premiums	£22.5m	£20.3m	£29.4m	
New initial commissions	£5.4m	£4.4m	£5.9m*	
New sums assured	£371m	£245m	£267m	
Total annual premium income	£37m	£27m	£30m*	
Total assets	£468m	£386m	£366m	

\* As pointed out in the Offer for Sale document dated 15th July, 1976, new annual premiums for the first half of 1976 included the exceptionally large sales of a particular type of policy on which, under the tax laws in force until 31st March 1976, very low life cover and accordingly a relatively high allocation of units could be offered. This had the effect of inflating the first-half 1976 figures.

The increasing emphasis on the sale of life assurance protection is reflected in the large increase in new sums assured during the first half of 1977.

**Current Business and Trends**

Since 30th June, new business has been running significantly ahead of business written in the corresponding months of 1976. Particularly in view of the interest being shown in pension plans in advance of December 7th, the date when firms have to decide whether to contract in or out of the new State Scheme, this trend is expected to continue for the balance of the year.

**Policy on Dividend Cover**

As a newly quoted Company, the Company is not subject to the dividend restraint rules in respect of the financial year 1977. The total dividends for 1976 were covered 1.75 times by the amount transferred from the Life Fund to Profit and Loss Account.

**Interim Dividend**

In the meantime, an interim dividend of 5.4p per share, net of tax credit (1976—4.5p per share) will be paid on 9th December 1977 to all shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 11th November 1977.

**In the year (ignoring the dividends paid on the Preference Shares which were redeemed and certain waivers of dividends).** Having regard to the continuing healthy progress of the company, the Directors consider that it is not necessary to maintain the dividend cover of this level and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances intend increasing the total dividends for the year by a greater proportion than the increase in the amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

**Financial Editor, page 21**

# How the markets moved

THE POUND			
	Bank buys	Bank sells	
Australia \$	1.53	28.00	
Canada \$	30.00	61.75	
Denmark Kr	2.02	1.97	
France FF	11.12	10.72	
Germany DM	7.51	7.35	
Italy L	8.82	8.50	
Japan Yen	3.97	3.97	
Netherlands Gld	64.75	62.25	
Norway Kr	8.50	8.05	
Portugal Esc	159.00	153.00	
Spain Ptas	470.00	445.00	
Sweden Kr	4.48	4.26	
Switzerland Fr	9.96	9.60	
US \$	75.50	69.50	
Yugoslavia Dnr	1.74	1.62	
Gold rose \$0.25 an ounce to \$160.375.			
SDR-\$ was 1.17401 on Tuesday, while SDR-£ was 0.662347.			
Commodities: Renter's index was at 1485.7 (previous 1484.2).			
Reports, pages 22, 23 and 24			

Rises			
Beecham	13p to 555p	Peko Wallend	12p to 405p
Beit Leyland	2p to 23p	Racal Elect	14p to 256p
Coleclion	5p to 34p	Sam Alliance	14p to 633p
Courtaulds	4p to 123p	Thorn	12p to 426p
Esco	6p to 37p	Tiger Oats	10p to 550p
ERM	8p to 23p	Tiger Invest	15p to 384p
Flisons	12p to 393p	Tunnel Bldgs	16p to 274p
Lucas Ind	22p to 305p	Vickers	4p to 205p
Mun Agy & Mc	6p to 71p	Wilson Bros	21p to 35p
Widale Wits	15p to 220p	Wood & Sons	2p to 22p

Falls			
Borden & Sfin	5p to 270p	Paterson, R.	2p to 22p
Justing Gibson	5p to 260p	SA Lane	81p to 881p
Lafarge	4p to 35p	Trustees Corp	4p to 131p
McNeill Grp	2p to 42p	Vinkonsteel	5p to 75p

Silicates made up ground. 311-edged securities were in demand.

Dollar premium: 95 per cent effective rate 31.25 per cent.

Sterling rose 17 points to 1.740. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.5.

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# £100m pensions fund bid

British Investment Trust, the Edinburgh-based group, last night revealed a takeover bid worth about £100m from the National Coal Board Pension Fund.

The NCB is offering 98 per cent of asset value which on the trust's latest estimate stands at £118.4m, giving a net asset value per share of 187p.

However this figure includes dollar premium values, and assuming full conversion, the net asset value per share falls to 175p.

This compares with a stock market price last night of 141p a share, giving the company a market capitalization of £78.5m.

# Hambro Life Assurance

7 Old Park Lane, London W1Y 3LJ. Tel: 01-499 0031.



## US permits contracts denominated in gold

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 17

President Carter is due to sign legislation this week which would allow the use of gold in contracts for the purchase of goods and services.

The law will increase rights with regard to gold dealing, following the passing of a law in 1974 enabling them 'freely to buy and sell it. A joint resolution by Congress in June, 1933, effectively ended private gold bullion ownership in this country, and terminated gold clause contracts.

The main sponsor is Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who points out that Americans had been allowed to conclude contracts in all commodities other than gold. He says his proposal has received full support from both the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board.

He put forward his gold contract suggestion as an amendment to routine Treasury legislation, and it was support from the House of Representatives on Friday, thus paving the way for the President to sign the legislation this week.

Senator Helms does not believe that the law will have a major effect on the use of gold by Americans, but that the development of gold-denominated contracts will be a gradual one.

Another amendment sponsored by the senator, which would also become law, will permit Americans to conclude contracts between themselves in foreign currencies.

This proposal, like that dealing with gold, has been made because there are many businessmen who share Senator Helms' concern about the security of purely dollar-denominated contracts and feel that Americans should have an opportunity to hedge contracts, particularly at a time of high inflation, by denominating them in what may appear as strong foreign currencies, or in gold.

## Call for power stations work-to-rule

By Ronald Kershaw

A call for a nationwide overtime ban and work-to-rule among power station workers from October 24 came yesterday from an unofficial national shop stewards' committee, comprising representatives from England, Scotland and Wales.

The sanctions are being requested because of the lack of progress in meeting claims by power workers for improved shift allowances, free transport to isolated power stations and for concessionary fuel allowances on the lines of those enjoyed by the miners.

The committee has said that the bans would make considerably more impact than the two-day power station strike last month.

Mr Clarrie Hancox, spokesman for the committee, said last night that after a meeting of the national joint industrial council for the electricity supply industry on Friday the men had been told the employers were prepared to go some way towards meeting the claims.

Any settlement, however, would not take effect until next March, thus observing the Government's 12-month guideline on increases.

Mr Hancox said: "We are not interested in that. We don't want our claim to be associated with a March settlement. We have something more in the pipeline for men. We want parity with other industries now."

"The NJIC have suggested that the travelling expenses claim would be best met by an across-the-board payment in March. We don't want to know about that. Our claims have nothing to do with normal pay settlements."

Mr Hancox said the mood of many power station workers was in favour of strike action rather than an overtime ban. In fact, an overtime ban and work-to-rule has been in operation in South Yorkshire following the September strike. So far it has made no impact.

A Central Electricity Generating Board official said last night that any shortfall in output from the south Yorkshire stations had been made good by other normally working power

stations on the national grid. The effects of more widespread restrictions could not be judged until it was known what support the unofficial committee gained.

Electricity Council and union representatives are puzzled by the fact that the matters concerning the national committee are now being dealt with by the industry's negotiating machinery. At least two of the problems—shift allowances and free travel—were discussed at the Friday meeting of the NJIC. An Electricity Council spokesman said: "The matters are complex. There was no disagreement and it was agreed that both sides should continue discussions. A final meeting of the NJIC on November 3."

## Insac export scheme gets under way

By Kenneth Owen

The National Enterprise Board's scheme to encourage the export of selected British computer software, systems and services formally got under way yesterday with the first operational board meeting of the NEB subsidiary, Insac Data Systems.

A £20m commitment to Insac projects over the next five years was announced by the NEB last June. The initial Insac strategy plan, which is aimed at the north American market, was presciently reviewed at yesterday's meeting.

Membership in Insac is open to firms in which the NEB has taken an equity stake. The first three to join were Computer Associates, Programmed Systems (CAP), SPL International and Systime.

Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, of CAP, Mr Peter Adams, of SPL, and Mr John Gow, of Systime, were among those who attended the Insac board meeting yesterday. Mr John Pearce is managing director of Insac. He is the former head of a software-house who moved to the NEB.

A fourth, computer-service company has been negotiating for Insac membership via an NEB stake.

## British Oxygen strike hits 2,000 in shipyards

By Colin Ivermee

Ship repairers Swan Hunter in North Shields had to send home 1,000 men yesterday as a result of the spreading effects of the 10-day-old unofficial strike over pay by 3,000 workers of British Oxygen and a further 1,000 were laid off at South Lithgow on the lower Clyde.

Mr Ross, managing director of Scott Lithgow, said last night that the BOC dispute was costing his company about £100,000 a week.

"This is a very serious matter, much more serious than if we had an isolated strike in one of our yards. Obviously one can foresee a situation where the yards have to be closed down completely if the strike goes on," he said.

Scott Lithgow will probably not have to lay off any more men this week, but a further 3,000 are in immediate danger next week if the dispute continues.

The strike has also caused Swan Hunter repair yard run out of its main gas supply for days ago. Between 200 and 300 men are still at work, but most of them could also be laid off

by the end of the week.

Another 100 men are expected to be laid off today at the Mercantile Dry Dock, Jarrow.

Only a limited amount can be done by Air Products, the other major gas maker, to help beleaguered BOC customers, it was stressed in a statement yesterday from the smaller company.

"Air Products is naturally willing to do all it can to assist industry with supplies of gases within its capacity of available equipment and subject to the usual consultations with its own employees," a spokesman said.

Drivers of Air Products belong to the same union and are believed to be in sympathy with the BOC strikers.

Air Products would not normally have much surplus capacity, but a month ago it opened a 280-tonnes a day liquid oxygen and nitrogen plant at Cumberland, near Glasgow. The BOC strike has hit 54 of its 56 branches throughout the country, with 3,000 workers out of 8,000 taking part.

A spokesman for British Steel said the BOC strike was continuing to affect production at days ago. Between 200 and 300 men are still at work, but most of them could also be laid off

## Arbitration law urged to cut strikes

By Clifford Webb

Legislation to introduce arbitration binding both sides in a deadlocked strike was called for yesterday as a means of transforming the economy.

Mr Tom Boardman, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and Secretary of State for Industry

said: "It is barbaric that in a civilized country the ultimate means of determining an industrial dispute, often on a minor matter, is a trial of strength with the state subsidizing one side."

"The consequence can be the bankruptcy of the employer or the withdrawal of essential services to the innocent public."

"Surely, it must be in the interests of everyone—employer, employee and the public—that there would be an initial outflow of capital due to the psychological effect which is bound to follow the lifting of any 'unnatural barrier'."

He said that the Government would not back down on this issue. He said that the Government would not back down on this issue.

## Japan fights motor cycle curbs

Luxembourg, Oct 18.—Three Japanese motor cycle manufacturers, through their Italian subsidiaries, have filed formal complaints with the European Community court of justice against import quotas established by the European Commission at Italy's request for some of their products, a court official reported today.

Complaints were lodged by Yamaha Italia SpA, Suzuki Italia SpA and Kawasaki Motor Italia SpA, according to court officials here.

Earlier this year, the Commission approved unilateral Italian import quotas on Japanese motor cycles with an engine capacity of 380ccs and above.

The Italian move was widely seen as retaliation against alleged Japanese import curbs on Italian ski boots. Japan officially denied it had restricted the ski boots imports.

The three Japanese motor cycle makers claim that the Community action against their products was illegal, violating the Community's own rules on free competition, officials said.

The move by Yamaha, Suzuki and Kawasaki followed complaints by a number of Japanese ballbearing manufacturers about an anti-dumping duty the Community imposed last February and maintained for about six months.

The Japanese bearing makers challenge the duty which was effectively lifted in August, AP-Dow Jones.

claiming that it violated the rules on international free trade.

The duty on Japanese bearings was imposed by the Commission after its investigators found that such products were offered on the Community market at prices sometimes 30 per cent below those charged domestically by the Japanese producers.

Japanese authorities have long argued that the Commission's decision was based on only a superficial investigation and incomplete data. Court officials said a date for hearing the ballbearing and motor cycle cases had not been set yet.

AP-Dow Jones.

## Income levels edge up in U S

Washington, Oct 18.—Personal incomes in the United States rose fractionally by 0.8 per cent between August and September, the Commerce Department reported.

This left personal income at an annual rate of \$156,000 (about \$91,764). The growth in wages and salaries was \$7,400m compared with \$2,600m in August, the strongest growth for this category since the \$7,800m rise last May.

The biggest gains in the commodities producing industries, where payrolls gained \$3,400m after a \$2,000m decline in August. Manufacturing alone had a \$1,900m payroll growth after a \$1,400m drop in August.

Despite the fact that there was now persistent high unemployment and a level of production lower than in the three-day week crisis, there were few signs of a readiness to make fundamental changes to catch up with other foreign competitors.

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## Austria banks on higher exports to bridge trade gap

Vienna, Oct 18.—Austria banks on a 3 per cent boost in exports next year to help overcome a large trading deficit.

Herbert Androsch, finance minister, said today that Austria's trade deficit was 47 times in 15 cities but I should like to point out that I am not, in fact, an active member of any political party.

At the same time the Government hopes imports will be cut back by 1 per cent, Herr Androsch told parliament in presenting the 1978 national budget. A special 30 per cent luxury tax to help reduce expensive imports comes into effect in January.

Dr Androsch said major efforts would be made to hold unemployment to less than 2 per cent of the labour force. The unemployment rate, now 1.2 per cent, is expected to average out at 1.8 per cent by the end of 1977.

The Budget estimated that economic growth would be approximately 4 per cent this year, about 1 per cent less than in 1976. Economic researchers forecast a still smaller growth rate for 1978—between 1.5 and 2.5 per cent.

The finance minister said consumer price increases were expected to level out at 5.75 per cent for 1977, about half the West European average inflation rate.—Reuter.

## Textile spinning output down

Activity levels among Britain's spinning companies in the cotton and allied textile industry continue to be depressed, according to the latest survey by the Textile Statistics Bureau.

In August activity declined for the third week in succession, and the daily rate of single-yarn production fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous month, and was 10 per cent less than in August last year.

One of the main features of trade in recent months has been the marked reduction in direct exports of yarn.

In weaving, however, activity has been fairly well maintained.

## 32 pc rise in wool textile exports

Wool textile exports from British companies in the first eight months of this year were 40 per cent higher than the same period last year at £252.7m, according to statistics published by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation.

Exports for August totalled £30.1m which, although £2.3m less than in July, was 32 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Hull's telephone system no bar to modernization

From Mr A. E. Gottesman

Sir, In Kenneth Owen's article (October 13) about renewal of the licence to Hull Corporation to operate the telephone system in its area, there is the suggestion that the difficulty of modernizing the present public telephone network could be increased by the added complication of a "maverick system" such as the one at Hull.

Your readers should know that a number of separate and independent telephone systems, operated by private companies, have worked together to produce a telephone system in the United States which, in terms of technological progress, makes the Post Office system operate at a level not far from Victorian.

One of the first steps in the introduction of Direct Distance Dialling in the United States was to standardize the telephone numbers throughout the country, so that every United States telephone (and most of

those in neighbouring countries) has a uniform seven-digit number, with a three-number area code that covers a large political or geographical subdivision.

With a much smaller system and the "advantages" of unitary control throughout the country, the Post Office has still not succeeded in producing a system in which the same dialling prefix can be used from every part of the country for dialling certain country numbers.

Perhaps the core of the problem is not the existence of an integrated system or the quality of the management and planning in the system that exists.

Very truly yours,  
A. EDWARD GOTTESMAN,  
Gottesman Jones & Partners,  
Aldwych House,  
Aldwych,  
London WC2B 4HN.  
October 13.

### Exchange control: some additional arguments for relaxation

From Dr Michael Carl

Sir, I cannot believe that total abolition of exchange control would be the worst choice for this country (Times Business News, October 5). I wonder whether it would not really be to the advantage of the British economy to fulfil the European postulate of free movement of capital (Article 67 of the Treaty of Rome).

(1) It might be reasonable to expect that, after the opening of the current account, there would be an initial outflow of capital due to the psychological effect which is bound to follow the lifting of any "unnatural barrier."

It is not, however, a matter of course that all long-term investments will be made in the United Kingdom. A lot of this money will certainly flow back eventually.

(2) A recent meeting of the presidents of the central banks of the member states of the European Economic Community, pledged to relieve the Bank of England of the more dangerous consequences of its position as banker to various Commonwealth nations. This in itself is something undeniably our country should welcome.

(3) Which is really the costlier operation? Administering an exchange control system and incurring continuously costs in the form of

salaries (and later pensions) paid (apart from Bank of England staff) to at least one full-time executive in every branch of any authorized bank and in any import or export department of every firm engaged in international trade (add to this the profits that could have been made had these people been employed in productive jobs), imposing a cumbersome procedure on transactions of exactly that part of industry and trade which is trying hard to put the balance of payments right, and thereby losing substantial amounts of profits in the field of large international contracts, where transactions often minutes matter, and the added burden of bureaucratic procedure just cannot be borne. The contract goes to a foreign competitor, probably at an even higher price, creating a new species of crime—offences, leaving the moral basis of this legislation open to the most cynical comments on the right of the state to penalize the behaviour of its citizens and leading to the end—less chase for loopholes and penalties.

Or is it at this very moment not cheaper to risk a temporary imbalance, if any?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CARL,  
129 Hemingford Road,  
London N11 1BZ.

### Bran for human consumption

From Mr M. Hansen

Sir, I was alarmed to read the suggestion to the readers of today's Business Diary (October 14) that they buy their nutritionally important bran at the local pet shop.

The standards required of pet foods are not so high or well-controlled as for foods for human consumption. There are real dangers that pet shop bran will contain an undesirable animal population as well as mites and rat droppings and cross-contamination from other

goods on sale including dog meat.

The bran sold in health stores has to, and does, comply with food standards. That is why it costs more, but it is round 25-30 pence for a pound, health store bran remains a bargain.

Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE HANSEN,  
President, Health Food Manufacturers' Association,  
Tremaine,  
21 Milbourne Lane,  
Esher,  
Surrey KT10 9EB.

### Light on 1977 Faraday lecture

From Mr R. J. Clayton

Sir, I welcome the publicity which you gave in Business Diary (October 14) to the IEE's Faraday Lectures (which incidentally we are to give 47 times in 15 cities) but I should like to point out that I am not, in fact, an active member of any political party.

It is remarkable how when one has chosen the title for a lecture it constantly comes to notice in other contexts. Those who come to the lectures will find however that the Conservative Party conference

literally did not steal all our thunder.

Your diary said that the lecture is about how light was invented. My company has made many advances in light sources and the application of light, particularly recently in optical communication, but not even we would claim to have invented light.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. CLAYTON,  
Technical Director,  
Limited,  
East Lane,  
Wembley,  
Middlesex.

### Protection for the consumer

From Mr N. E. Palmer

Sir, It is indeed unfortunate, as your "Grouse" columnist points out, October 8, that the advantages of the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973, are denied to a consumer who is not party to the relevant contract of sale.

One might, however, observe two possible avenues of redress not referred to in that article.

Under the first, the plaintiff may seek to establish a collateral contract between himself and the supplier of the goods. This may be particularly apposite in the case of a guest in a restaurant, although it might be objected that since the consideration supplied by the guest is not pecuniary, the transaction cannot qualify as a contract of sale.

Secondly, the non-contracting consumer may invoke the decision of the Court of Appeal in Jackson v Horizon Holidays Ltd (1975). Stated broadly, this case decided that a party to a contract made for benefit of a third person may recover as damages for breach of that contract, the loss suffered by the non-contracting third party.

The decision is regarded as a landmark by some authorities and in a recent appeal the House of Lords were evidently reluctant to have an argument based upon it. It nevertheless suggests that your columnist was wrong in stating that no one has acted to remedy the anomaly he describes.

Perhaps a more serious objection to the Act is that it applies only to contracts of sale, hire-purchase, and the exchange of trading stamps for goods; thus (for example) contracts of hire, and contracts for the provision of work and materials, are excluded from its application altogether. This problem is currently under review by the Law Commission.

N. E. PALMER,  
Lecturer in Law,  
The University of Manchester.

### Teaching engineering at university

From Mr M. Littlewood

Sir, Lord Brown's remarks concerning the weak organisation of product design in industry (October 10) can be seen to be paralleled in the teaching of design in the universities, polytechnics, etc. Until engineering design is taught as well in this country as it is abroad (the German technical high schools, for example), I fear that British design will continue to lag behind.

The solution to this problem must involve the creation of a new university system for the training of engineers and technologists. The present introverted (and very conservative) world of British universities seems to offer very little hope for improvement, not only in design but also in the other main areas of engineering activity.

Yours faithfully,  
M. LITTLEWOOD,  
Managing Director,  
Lomax International Limited,  
Whitcomb,  
Keele University,  
Staffordshire ST5 5DJ.

### Money transfer by Giro

From Mr J. Ch. Simopoulos

Sir, National Giro has largely been ignored in the Carter report, and in the discussions following it. The report itself implies that apart from the fact that some Giro transactions can be done at post offices there is no essential difference between Giro and a clearing bank.

This is not so. One of the great advantages of Giro is the ease, speed and quick transfer of money. An account-holder can cause another customer to know, within about 72 hours, that his account has already been credited, and can tell him why to pay a bill, for example, or to order goods.

All this needs just one piece of paper, and one unstamped envelope usually costing under 1p; indeed in many cases there is no charge at all. This is a spectacular advantage of Giro which renders obsolete the cumbersome alternative of sending a cheque with a covering letter, in a stamped envelope, which wastes both paper, time and money.


Yours faithfully,  
J. CH. SIMOPOULOS,  
St. Chrysostom's College,  
Oxford OX1 3UJ.  
October 16.

### Toothpaste dispensers

From Mr R. A. Gurn-Smith

Sir, Aerosol toothpaste dispensers (Business Diary, October 13) while originating in America (of course) have appeared on other markets including Japan and the United Kingdom. They provide good dispensing characteristics and convenience to the consumer and it is to be regretted that they are no longer available on the United Kingdom market.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. GURN-SMITH,  
8 Chalmers Close,  
Hampton Court,  
Surrey,  
October 14.



# Brooke Bond Liebig

## Results for the financial year ended 30th June 1977

	1977 £000	1976 £000
Sales outside the group	769,154	591,465
Group trading profit	49,813	24,581
Taxation	19,524	12,865
Profit before extraordinary items	28,370	12,001
Dividends paid and proposed		
Interim of 0.75625p net (1976 0.6875p)	1,556	1,414
Final of 2.00757p net (1976 1.787p)	5,162	3,676
	6,718	5,090

The total gross dividend for the year is equal to a rate of 4.18761p per share as forecast by the board at the time of the rights issue in April, an increase of 10% over last year.

**Earnings per share on the net basis**      12.96p      6.17p

**Annual Report**  
The annual report will be posted to shareholders on 11th November, 1977 together with the notice of the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th December, 1977 at The London Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, London EC4.

To: The Secretary, Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd.,  
Thames House, Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1DH  
Please send me a copy of the 1977 Annual Report as soon as it becomes available;

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Company (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Brooke Bond Liebig**

## Bank of New South Wales

### Bank of New South Wales announces that with effect from Tuesday, October 18th 1977 its base rate for lending was reduced from 7% to 6% per annum

**Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BA.**

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Some Budget pointers

The fact that Treasury forecasts now appear to have downgraded the public sector borrowing requirement for 1977-78 still further—to around £7,000m—will doubtless delight taxpayers looking for the Chancellor to deliver further relief on the tax front in his November package.

As far as markets go, the news may well be taken as encouraging. But the assumption always has been that the Government would make good the bulk of any likely shortfall in PGBR, while the more the shortfall reflects what has happened in the first half of the financial year, the greater presumably the potential public sector contribution to monetary growth this winter as the Government attempts to cram the make-up of the shortfall into the final months of the financial year.

### Marks & Spencer

#### Second half hopes

Meanwhile, Marks and Spencer was of course the star attraction yesterday, though interim profits of £52m were at lower end of market estimates. In the domestic market the confident hopes on all sides of an upturn in consumer spending in stores are not reflected in the retailers' summer performance.

Like Mothercare, M & S found itself with lines that simply did not sell well; in this case it was foods and, in spite of the 16 per cent increase in value, food sales were down 2 per cent by volume.

In clothing and other merchandise a sales improvement of 20.3 per cent masks volume growth of about 9 per cent, helped of course by substantial tourist spending.

The next hurdle will be the November Budget leading through to Christmas. New store openings, which will increase floor space by about 2 per cent this year cannot be expected to contribute much, though the Kensington High Street shop is now trading and must open possibilities of more tourist-inspired expansion. Meanwhile the M & S is introducing new lines like books, china and glassware.

Nevertheless, market hopes of longer-term growth are dominated by the overseas possibilities. M & S has yet to prove that it can successfully impose its home market formula in other countries.

Admittedly the losses from Canada have been cut; a £4m loss of last year should be replaced by break-even this year. But the European picture remains patchy with Brussels and Paris trading profitably (though it should be added not so profitably as their equivalent stores in the United Kingdom) and Lyons continuing to lose money.

However, reasonably buoyant United Kingdom trading should enable M & S to make a £130m profit this year, rather more than many were expecting after yesterday's results. This suggests a p/e ratio of around 16.3 at 157p, and at this stage of the consumer spending cycle, it is obviously sensible to be holding the market leader.

### Brooke Bond Liebig

#### Looking beyond the stock profits

In the past two years Brooke Bond Liebig's profits have been transformed by rising tea prices, ending a period in which it had one of the most depressing records in the food sector. The question now is whether there really has been an underlying change in the group's fortunes or whether it has merely been puffed-up on ballooning commodity prices.

Of course, Brooke Bond is more than just tea, but the greater part of the rise from £26.1m to £49.8m in the year to June (compared with the £48m forecast with the April rights issue) can be attributed to rises in tea and coffee prices. The quality of these profits brings its own problems. The modest scale of the real improvement can be gauged by the fact that a CCA cost of sales adjustment would lop £42m off those profits. To keep borrowings in check the group made its second rights issue in 18 months, bringing in £20m, and raised a further £11m from the sale of its Argentinian ranches.

Except in the United Kingdom improve-

ments outside tea were small. Continental Europe, after improving the year before to trading profits of £1.5m dropped into a loss, but at home meat trading had a £2m turnaround into profit and commodity trading did very well. However, even if all the non-tea interests fire on all cylinders this year it is difficult to see how they can make up for an almost certain decline in plantation profits.

After having risen from 88p to 187p per Kg, auction prices of tea have fallen back to 132p. Thus last year's stock profits will not be repeated unless the market changes again. On the retail side margins are bound to be under pressure, and although the company itself seems confident about current year prospects, it is difficult to see why.

● Poor first quarter results from EMI's important Capitol subsidiary—showing a one third drop in net income to £2.05m despite sales holding steady at \$51m—is an inauspicious pointer to profits from records for the rest of the group. Music accounted for 43 per cent of group profits last year and the market worldwide slackened noticeably in the second half and that looks as if it is continuing this year.

Part of Capitol's troubles stem from obsolescence in its blank tapes provision but it is equally clear that Capitol's high quality catalogue can be a double-edged weapon with many of its artists now demanding a higher share of the total take.



Sir James Steel (left) and Mr Keith Wickenden (right).

### Furness Withy

#### Euro Ferries on the sidelines

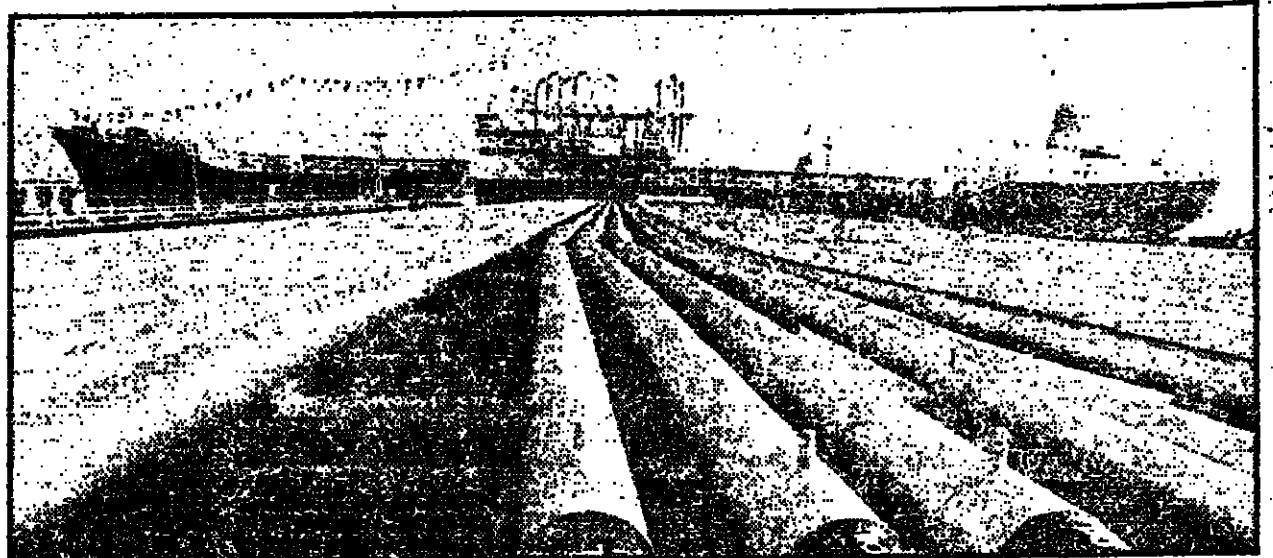
Furness Withy has heard nothing from European Ferries since July when Euro Ferries bought 5 per cent of Furness, approached it to discuss a bid and was politely told to go away. That need not be the end of the matter. Eurocanadian has two and a half years under the Monopolies Commission ruling in which to sell its residual 20 per cent of Furness and a further 20 per cent stake is estimated to be controlled by Rea Brothers investment funds. Either holding could provide an excellent platform for a bid.

But there is now a growing scepticism about a Euro Ferries' bid for Furness against the board's wishes. Admittedly Euro Ferries is capitalized at £99m against Furness's £89m, but Furness has assets of well over £500p a share compared to a market price of 332p. So a bid from Euro Ferries would almost certainly have to be pitched higher than its own market worth. Such a bid would, moreover, raise serious questions over Euro Ferries' own market rating. The question, then, is whether it is more realistic to think in terms of another potential bidder emerging—Ocean Transport or Trafalgar House, for instance—and Euro Ferries taking its profit.

Speculation of this kind may well serve to buoy up Furness's share price, but there is little enough to justify enthusiasm in the half-year results, or, indeed, to explain why the market rates Furness on a 3.4 per cent historic yield compared to 8.2 per cent for Ocean. Profits are up from £11.4m to £13.3m, but £2.1m of the increase comes from ship sales, another £2.5m from associates, and on pure trading Furness is down from £9.2m to £6.2m. In Furness's favour, however, it has little exposure in bulk carriers and strong representation in the buoyant container business so it has good defensive qualities in a slump.

As output from the oilfields expands, pressure to export a higher proportion of Britain's high quality crude is expected to grow. Roger Vielvoxe examines present policy

Fuel lines running from the tanker Theo generator after it berthed at the Isle of Grain with the first of Britain's North Sea oil.



## Where to direct the North Sea oil flows

Every day 350,000 barrels of crude oil on average leave tanker terminals in Scotland for customers overseas. It so far puts Britain on a par with the exporting activities of the two smallest members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), Ecuador and Gabon, and not far below the levels achieved by the Middle Eastern state of Qatar.

More than a third of daily exports go straight across the Atlantic to refineries on the eastern coast of the United States and the remainder is spread around northern Europe from Finland and Sweden in the Baltic to Holland, West Germany and France.

Of course, these are not net exports. For every barrel that is sold overseas another has to be imported, mainly from the Middle East. It is a situation that will continue until Britain becomes self-sufficient about 1980.

Britain has entered the export business while still importing because North Sea oil is low in sulphur and cannot become the sole feedstock for United Kingdom refineries as they stand. To produce the correct mix of feedstock for refineries North Sea oil must be mixed with at least 40 per cent lower quality heavier imported crudes.

Oil companies claim that to put a higher quantity of North Sea oil into British refineries throws away the premium that

low sulphur oil commands on world markets, without adding to the value of the products of processing.

This argument is recognized in government policy on exports, as outlined by Mr Varley when he was Secretary of State for Energy in 1974. He said that it would be reasonable for oil companies to refine up to two thirds of North Sea production in United Kingdom refineries. Since the announcement of the guidelines both oil companies and government concede that there has been a "fairly flexible" interpretation of the rules.

At 350,000 barrels a day exports are slightly above the policy guideline and further problems may emerge in the future as output from offshore fields grows to the self-sufficiency level of two million barrels a day. Civil servants have recognized the need for a redefinition of the policy, but Mr Wedgwood Benn, the present Secretary of State for Energy, and his ministerial team have made it clear to their officials that any retreat from the Varley guideline is politically unacceptable.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Minister of State at the Department, told oil men recently that the high prices that low-sulphur North Sea crudes have commanded in Europe and North America had made it advantageous to see a "reasonable amount of oil go abroad."

"Nevertheless, we shall need a lot of convincing by the companies during our consultations of the benefits of the current levels of exports. These consultations will continue and we will remain wedded to a flexible policy using the 1974 guidelines. "The policy will be aimed at maximizing the value to the nation of North Sea oil in every sense", he said.

At present British Petroleum dominates the oil export scene. Its refineries are taking the maximum quantities of offshore crude—slightly less than 60 per cent of production from the Forthies field. Many oil company executives feel that, as production expands, exports should be allowed to grow to 50 per cent of output.

Mr J. M. Raisman, a senior executive of Shell UK, looking to the 1980s when production could be running at 3 million barrels a day (150 million tonnes a year) suggested that to make the best of North Sea oil only 40 million tonnes should be refined in the United Kingdom, leaving more than 100 million tonnes for export. Imports of 60 million tonnes of heavier oils would be required.

He said that government policy should be influenced by what export markets were available. Oil companies are spending several hundred million pounds upgrading British refineries to process more gasolines and chemical feedstocks at the expense of

fuels oils, where the market is expected to give way to other fuels, particularly coal, in the 1980s.

These expensive conversions have been undertaken while the whole European refining industry is suffering from massive overcapacity. British refineries are working at less than 70 per cent of capacity—a situation that is repeated throughout Europe.

The European Commission has discussed the possibility of reducing refinery capacity but the United Kingdom has taken a tough line and explained that it has no intention of disposing of any capacity that could be used to increase the value of an indigenous raw material.

In their discussions with the Department of Energy the oil companies have pointed out that Britain's EEC partners are unlikely to reduce their own refining capacity in order to allow the British industry to increase its output and become a major supplier of oil products to Europe.

But it has been noted by the department that most British refineries were built by the big international oil groups as part of European-wide refining and marketing operations and that it would not be in their interests to disturb the traditional balance between capacity in various countries.

Excess refinery capacity and the use of indigenous resources is not purely an in-

ternal problem for the EEC. Members of Opec take the same view as Britain on refining and the added value from indigenous crude oil production.

A number of export refineries are planned and there are fears in the EEC that the big oil producers could use their power in the next decade when crude is in short supply to "persuade" European buyers to accept cargoes of refined products as a condition of continuing to receive crude oil.

The Varley statement on exports was due to remain in force until Britain became self-sufficient. The extent to which it will require updating will depend on the level of production that the United Kingdom allows in the 1980s. Undertakings given to the oil companies mean that no delays can be imposed on the development of fields accounting for between half and two thirds of estimated total reserves and that no cutbacks can be made in production from these fields before 1982.

Depletion policy is now under consideration at the Department of Energy and will be discussed by the newly formed Energy Commission. Ultimately, however, depletion policy and the level of exports in the 1980s will depend on how badly Britain needs the extremely large sums that its oil surplus would command on the open market at that time.

## Turkey: little to delight Mr Demirel

### Mario Modiano

well-protected home market of 40 million consumers.

3. Turkey's industrial infrastructure could have been remedied by attracting export-oriented foreign enterprises to take advantage of the country's rich natural resources and vast labour potential. But foreign investors have been driven away by bureaucratic delays, labour problems and unorthodox anticompetitive practices by the local business establishment.

At the same time Turkey has been exporting workers, yet consuming the fruit of their labour at home. This created not only a new cause of inflation, but also great reliance on a sensitive and uncertain source of foreign exchange. More than 800,000 Turks work abroad today, 650,000 of them in West Germany.

Because of the enormous net population growth of 2.5 per cent, some 400,000 Turks enter the labour market each year. Ten years ago, economic development would give 200,000 of them new jobs, while 100,000 would find work abroad, leaving 100,000 unemployed. But economic development

and job creation is lagging at only about 60 per cent of target, while Germany, plagued by her own unemployment, has closed the doors on Turkish workers.

By the end of 1977, therefore, about 300,000 Turks will have joined the ranks of Turkey's present two million unemployed.

That there is no social upheaval is a miracle that sociologists attribute to a fatalistic religion and tight family solidarity. Labour experts also remark that the trade unions show little concern for the unemployed.

The five-year economic plan for 1976 had relied on revenue of £1,000m from workers' remittances. But the actual total was £555m—25 per cent below the preceding year. The recent devaluation is hardly likely to improve the trend, seeing that foreign currency fetches fewer lira in the banks than in the flourishing black market, and that there are rumours that the trade unions show little concern for the unemployed.

Worker's remittances are the main surplus item in invisibles which are not expected to cover the £1,700m to £2,000m foreign trade deficit Turkey is running this year. Foreign capital is desperately needed, as the country's reserves are at an all-time low at £37m and short-term liabilities of £345m

will have to be paid (or rolled over) in the last quarter.

The Turkish Government is now drafting the budget for 1978 and it is here that its determination to stabilize the economy will eventually show. Mr Demirel is expected to make drastic cuts in government spending, but also to impose heavier taxes.

The real problem is that Turkey's overall tax base is narrowed because agriculture, which contributes 21 per cent of the gross national product, is totally exempt.

The test will be in the Prime Minister's ability to curtail the £3,400m imports bill, which is burdened by voluminous arms procurements—needed to offset the effects of the drastic cut in the supply of inexpensive military equipment after the American arms embargo, as well as by the cost of the ambitious industrialization plans sponsored by the coalition partners.

The crucial question for the Demirel Government is whether it can enforce the unpopular measures the economy needs to get back on its feet, despite the political sacrifices—and bearing in mind the local elections in December which will give the electorate an indirect chance to pass judgment on the coalition performance.

## McLEOD RUSSEL

### "Excellent Results"

reports Sir John Brown, the Chairman

\* Profit before taxation for the year to 31st March 1977 amounted to £5.78 million and the profit attributable to shareholders at £1,715,000 exceeds the estimate made at the interim stage by £205,000.

\* H.M. Treasury have stated that the Company falls within the intended scope of the Treasury announcement of 20th October, 1975 and is accordingly not subject to current regulations on dividend controls. This has enabled the Directors to recommend dividends on the Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary shares of 10p (net) per share.

\* By the amalgamation of our remaining subsidiaries operating in India into McLeod Russel (India) Limited it is hoped to complete by the end of 1977 the reorganisation of our Indian businesses and the introduction of Indian capital therein.

\* The Group's prosperity still depends to a large degree on the outcome of its tea activities. Crops produced during the year by our estates and those of Tata-Finlay Limited showed an increase of 44% to 55.32 million kgs. The most significant factor during the year and subsequently has been the very substantial increase in prices but it should be remembered that tea is still historically cheap in comparison to other soft commodities and it is essential that adequate profits should continue to be earned to permit necessary capital investment in development, buildings, plant and machinery.

\* Increased shipments of tea for sale in London have resulted in satisfactory utilisation of Buchanan's Warehouses and prospects are encouraging. In the packaging division Brencley & Co. showed improvement but Morrell Grave Packaging produced a loss and plans for reorganisation are currently in hand.

\* The recent upturn in share prices has benefited the company and we are well placed to take advantage of the improved investment climate. We have recently acquired 29.9% of Malayalam Plantations Limited which has extensive tea and rubber interests in Southern India as well as investments in this country.

\* Crops from India for the period to 31st August 1977 show substantial increases and early crops have been sold at satisfactory prices. Provided future prices are not subject to violent fluctuation I am confident that results from our tea operations will be maintained and possibly improved. The profitable outcome of a property trading transaction will be reflected in the current year's accounts.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS	1977	1976
Group turnover	£800's 16,937	£800's 11,604
Profit before taxation	5,782	2,401
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,715	771
Proposed Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary Dividends—10p net	403	142
Profit retained	1,221	625
Earnings per Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary share	40.33p	34.99p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, McLeod Russel & Co., Limited, Victoria House, Vernon Place, London WC1B 4DH.

## Business Diary: Zoo quest • BP's new formula

It took a long and arduous trek up-country by telephone to track down a director of Scotia Investments, a breed able, but not always prepared, to imitate human speech. Twice specimens were sighted, but proved as elusive and shy as any creature that Business Diary has tried to bring back alive.

As a breed, the Scotia director proves to be particularly startled by any reference to the proposed closure of Dudley Zoo, which Scotia wants to turn into "an entertainment park for the whole family".

One director we found somewhere in England bolted the moment contact was made, refusing to discuss the matter at all. We diligently sought out the spoor of another, who when cornered agreed to talk only if his name were not used.

Why, we asked, close down the zoo and sell off the animals, when the Black Country is so conspicuously short of such places of interest? "Privately-owned traditional zoos are in trouble everywhere", he said. "We are finding that as a general practice the only zoos making money are those subsidised out of the rates."

"The plain fact is that today you can sit at home and see animals on the telly much better than you can at a zoo. This has become particularly noticeable since colour television became widely used."

"The public are no longer willing to pay the sort of prices we have to charge to see live animals."

The staff at Dudley Zoo do not agree and say that if local management were given its head, not only could all the animals

be kept but new attractions could be laid on "for all the family". All 20 men and women are refusing to cooperate with Scotia which bought the zoo—in the grounds of Dudley Castle—five years ago for £500,000. Scotia is a London-based financial and leisure group, which among other things owns the Knightsbridge Sporting Club.

But what about Scotia's other zoo, Flamingo Park, near Scarborough, bought at the same time as Dudley Zoo? "That's a very different kettle of fish. It is in the countryside and not in the centre of a large town like Dudley."

"It is already an entertainment park with animals, and, as such, attracts the family for a day's outing. People don't mind paying for a day out."

A road sign near the Barclaycard offices in Nottingham reads: "Access only".

Two young women are among seven graduates engineers just appointed to the BP Chemical plant at Bagin Bays, West Glamorgan—a commonplace in similar plants in some other countries, perhaps, but a first for Bagin and unusual elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Both girls are 21, both are called Janet and both—and we feel this may somehow be significant but cannot think why—come from Yorkshire. What is perhaps more to the point, both also have had relatives who trained as engineers.

Janet Downes, from Halifax, graduated in electronic engineering at Portsmouth, and Janet Sargison, from Sheffield



They turned up wearing the same hat: BP Chemicals' Janet Downes (left) and Janet Sargison.

in mechanical engineering at Cambridge.

When Business Diary asked a couple of professional inspectors yesterday how rare women engineers are, it was immediately plain that they were rare enough to put officials in a tizzy when tackled about it.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, for instance, had to go away and think about it. They came back with the answer: 71,373 members of whom 104 were women. Strangely enough for engineers, this had not been worked out as a percentage. We make it 0.2.

At the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers we were told: "We don't really know. We put our membership on a computer and didn't put in a thing which indicates sex." Casing this impressive, if for

our purposes useless, electronic inquiry to one of somebody in the membership department then stared up at the ceiling and out of thin air plucked some figures.

"If you take it that our membership is 14,000, then less than 100, or somewhere between 1 and 1 per cent are women", we were told. Figures. Ewen McEwen, past president of the mechanical engineers, last year gave an international league table for the proportion of professional women engineers. In China, he said, it was one in three, in the USSR one in five, the United States one in 50, in France and West Germany one in 60—and here? One in 500.

Readers were quick off the mark yesterday after Business Diary wondered who had built

the Tongue Sands fort in the Thames Estuary during the last war as an anti-aircraft defence, and now used for testing the action of seawater on concrete for the benefit of the oil rig industry.

Miss Leonora Robinson of Carsaltoun was on the telephone the minute we opened up shop. She told us that the fort was designed by the late Guy Mansell, and she should know since Miss Robinson's mother had been his secretary.

Miss Robinson's call was followed by another from John Posford, the chap who supervised the building and sinking of the fort. Now a senior partner of consultant civil engineers Posford, Pavy & Partners, he told us that Tongue Sands was built by Holloway Brothers, now part of Laing's.

People were amazed at the time that a concrete structure could be floated into position, but after the success of Tongue Sands the same principle was later used with the Mulberry harbours during the Normandy landings.

Unlikely exports: since we only seem to hear about the unpleasant side of life in the Basque country of Spain, it makes a nice change to report that a firm in Tolosa is busily exporting the Basque beret to Japan. The new market demands that the Basques be responsive to fashion. Whereas the Spaniards like their berets broad but shallow, the Japanese appear to prefer a deeper version that can be pulled down over the ears.







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## F Sumner climbs 21 per cent at halftime

Francis Sumner, the industrial holding company with interests in textiles, engineering, plastics, and offshore services, which recently sold off one of its subsidiaries to Davy International, reports a rise in pre-tax profits of 21 per cent to £37,000 for the six months to June 30.

Turnover of this Staffordshire-based group rose from £1.1m to £1.2m and earnings were up 10p against 0.85p. The interim dividend remains unchanged at 0.75p gross. The group recently sold its subsidiary, Lloyds British Textiles, to Davy International for a consideration of £1.7m. Net tangible assets of Lloyds British stood at £573,000 on December 31, last. A circular giving further details of the board's reasons for accepting the offer of LBT is to be sent to shareholders.

The board says it is too early to define the long-term benefits of this deal, but the immediate effect of the cash injection of £1.7m and the transfer of the assets of LBT makes the company virtually free of any gearing, provides a stronger asset base and makes further development and expansion easier.

The contribution to profits made by subsidiaries of Sumner which have since been sold amounted to £150,000 compared with £160,000 for the corresponding period. Sales of the two companies rose from £2m to £2.2m.

An extraordinary item of £60,000 includes the net surplus arising from the sale of 31 after provision for tax and expected losses on the termination of the engineering services contract of LBT which was extended from the sale agreement.

Present trading of Sumner is substantially satisfactory, although its operating companies are still suffering from low profit margins.

**Car industry is olding back ductile at home**  
The expected upturn—for the second half of the year in July—did not materialize at Ductile Steels, and the last quarter saw some slackening in demand. The group did manage to bring in the record profits of £5.7m against £4.7m, estimated at the time of the News-Tube acquisition in mid-July. This profit was achieved on turnover up 32 per cent to £5.5m.

The agreed £5.7m bid for warring freed Ductile's hands pay a bumper dividend of 5p, gross against 6.6p last year.

Mr Ronald Sidaway, the chairman, says that direct exports have increased both in value and volume, but home demand has fallen. In his view, the main reason is the inability of the group's most important customer, the car industry, to produce sufficient volume.

Present, the group's companies are working at only 70 per cent of normal capacity.

## Brent W move into West End with £1m 'Oxford Walk' scheme

Brent Walker, the leisure group, headed by Mr George Walker, has announced a £1m plus development in London's West End.

The group has taken a 20-year lease on the F. W. Woolworth store at 150 Oxford Street and is to turn it into a multi-unit shopping centre. Mr Walker, managing director and chief executive, said yesterday that the new centre will make a substantial contribution to the company's future earnings. Annual rental income is expected to exceed the £1m mark.

Work, to be done by its wholly-owned subsidiary, Brent Walker Construction, will begin after Christmas and the Brent Walker shopping complex should be ready to open the following June.

The project will be 40 per cent financed internally and the balance will be provided by a loan, probably from the group's merchant bank, Barclays.

The shop units—and there will be a total of 45—will range from 220 sq ft to 5,000 sq ft with rents of between £6,000 and £120,000. This will enable many stores, formerly priced out of the area, to have a foothold in Europe's prime shopping street.

The "Oxford Walk", situated between Bourne & Hollingsworth and the Waring & Gillow development, will be let by Leavers.

And Mr Walker revealed that if this project is a success the group may well be looking for a similar site in the Kensington area of London.

Everything appears to be coming right for Brent at present. The £12m El Salaam hotel being built in Cairo is likely to be completed ahead of schedule and should be completed by March 1979, about 12 months ahead of plans. The group are now looking to start similar projects in Baghdad and Alexandria.

Brent, which is involved in restaurants, leisure centres and film distribution, had a 25 per cent investment in the Brent Cross scheme in London.

Mr George Walker, chief executive and managing director of Brent Walker.

take one of the sites. And the group expects there to be a restaurant, toy shop and supermarket in the complex.

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Mr George Walker, chief executive and managing director of Brent Walker.

## Nat Carb sells a quarter of Lasso stake for £2m

National Carbonising has sold 1.2m shares in Lasso (LSMO), being about 27 per cent of National's total investment in LSMO. The shares were sold through the market at 165p each and the total net proceeds were £2.01m, against the book value of £1.2m.

It is retaining 3.3m shares (about 6.8 per cent) and does not at present intend to reduce this holding any further. Yesterday, LSMO closed at 176p, unchanged on the day. National will use the proceeds to cut bank borrowings and improve liquidity. In the current year, to March 31 next, it estimates savings in interest costs will be about £65,000 and £150,000 in a full year.

**Over £11m pre-tax at Rediffusion TV**

Latest results from Rediffusion Television, which controls Thames Television, should cheer the giant British Electric Traction group. For BET holds all of Rediffusion TV's equity. With group turnover up by 32.2 per cent to £50.64m, pre-tax profits rose by 29.5 per cent to £11.59m—easily a record in the year to July 29. This should help BET to a fresh peak in its current year; BET's pre-tax profits reached a best-ever £55.31m in the year to March 31 last.

**Market recovery aids McLeod Russel**

To a substantial extent the development of the McLeod Russel Group will depend on the reputation of funds from India from the sale or transfer to Indian companies of the group's businesses, previously carried on in India by sterling companies. So writes Sir John

Brown, the chairman, in his annual report. Completion of the public issue of shares by Tata-Finley Ltd fixes the dates for repatriation of local instalments from that company and the board hopes that "before long" a similar stage will be reached in respect of the seven present subsidiaries whose businesses will be merged into McLeod Russel (India).

**Associate's recovery helps Siemens**

A turnaround at an associate helped the Siemens, Huster group, cigar importers, tobacco product merchants and specialist publishers, to raise half-time profits. On turnover up from £5.88m to £6.56m, trading profits rose from £255,000 to £317,000 in the first half of this year. Adding in Siemens's share of the profit of an associate of £59,000, against a £21,000 loss, pre-tax profits are up from £235,000 to £376,000.

The board is confident the year's pre-tax profits will be "comfortably in excess" of 1976's £615,000.

**Mr Midani steps up stake in Fairclough**

Mr Moutafak Jemil al Midani, who jointly owns a building firm in Saudi Arabia with Fairclough Construction, has been raising his stake in Fairclough. The company revealed yesterday that Mr Midani recently bought 730,000 shares, so lifting his holding to 4.08m (10.84 per cent).

Moreover, on Monday he bought a further 50,000 shares. This makes his total shareholding 4.13m—worth about £3m at yesterday's closing price of 74p, up a penny. Fairclough would not make any additional comment on the news. But, at the end of last week, merger talks with the Bath and Portland Group had reached an advanced stage.

## Briefly

## Ever Ready sell Mallory stake

Ever Ready Holdings, Europe's largest maker of dry cell batteries, is to sell its 25 per cent stake in the European battery operations of P. R. Mallory to P. R. Mallory Inc. of Indianapolis, for \$19.4m.

The money will be used by Ever Ready to continue its research and development programme and assist in expanding its manufacturing resources and product range.

The companies affected by the deal are Mallory Batteries, England, N. V. Mallory Batteries, Belgium and Mallory Battery Holdings, Holland as well as their marketing subsidiaries.

The investments being sold represent a consolidated book value to Ever Ready of about £6m and Ever Ready's share of their pre-tax profits in the last financial year was £1.17m.

**LESNEY PRODUCTS**  
Deputy chairman Mr John Odell has sold 50,000 shares in the company.

**DEUNDI HLOGS**  
Directors reject Jaxerve offer of 110p per share cash as inadequate and strongly recommend shareholders not to accept.

**KIMPEER**  
Holders of 8 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1992/97 have defeated a scheme for the repayment of the stock at 55 per cent.

**YEARLINGS UNCHANGED**  
Coupon remains at 61 per cent at 99 15/16 per cent this week.

Mr E. A. Pollock has become chairman of W. J. Furse in succession to Mr J. K. Furse who has retired. Mr Pollock remains managing director.

Mr J. G. Richardson and Enik Juma have joined the boards of Malayan Tin Dredging and Kamunting Tin Dredging. Raja Badrol Ahmad becomes a director of Malayan Tin Dredging.

Mr W. D. Carr has joined the board of Systone. Mr J. A. Dunn becomes home sales director of Drun Engineering, a subsidiary.

Mr Mervyn D. Greenacre has been elected to the board of Smith Kline & French Laboratories. Mr W. F. Hodson becomes director, corporate affairs, international, of Smith Kline Corporation.

Mr K. F. M. Hewitt has become a director of Godfrey's.

Mr Peter Williams becomes managing director of Equinox Investment Trust and Equity Income Trust.

Mr L. M. Skinner is on the board of Websters Publications. Mr Stuart D. Watson (United States) has become an additional non-executive director of Allied Breweries.

Mr Derek Borton becomes managing director and Mr Michael Butler a director of Wales Special Works.

Mr W. R. Eyres has joined the board of Australian and International Trust.

Mr D. W. H. Farmer has been made alternate to Mr A. H. Ball on the board of Malaysian Tin.

Mr Roger Martin, chairman and chief executive of St. Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson of Paris, has become a member of the international advisory board of Sperry Rand Corporation.

Mr E. H. Curting is now a director of A. L. Sturge (Sindicats Management).

Mr Ian Dunn has been made resident vice-president by Citibank, N.A.

Mr T. M. Trowell, a director of Brown Shipley Fund Management, is to join the board of Scottish United Investors (Management) and Mr G. M. A. Crawford, a director of SUDM will join the board of Brown Shipley Fund Management.

Major-General R. S. Broke, a director of Wellman Engineering Corporation, has been elected president of Metallurgical Plant-makers' Federation.

## Dawson Int helps Wm Baird take-off

By Richard Allen

Results from leading Marks & Spencer supplier William Baird were greeted rather more warmly than those of the stores group itself on the stock market yesterday.

As M & S shares languished those of Baird leapt by more than 10p on news of more than doubled pre-tax profits in the first half of the year.

Boosted by a bumper contribution from the 30 per cent stake in Dawson International, the interim total rose to £3.78m against £1.85m last time.

The contribution from Dawson almost trebled to £1.9m while Baird's own textile interest also climbed in £1.9m against £968,000, helped by a full six-months contribution from the Thomas Marshall acquisition.

The industrial division consisting mainly of the Darchem insulation business, lifted profits from £348,000 to £481,000. Total group sales were 40 per cent higher at £45.7m.

The interim dividend goes up from 4p to 6p gross following the June rights issue, and full-year total of 14.06p gross has been predicted.

Baird's chairman, Mr Stanley Field, said yesterday that despite a continuing reduction in retail demand, the group's re-organized Baird Textile division came through reasonably well and more than held its market share.

Signs are for a modest improvement in demand but with no early relief from the pressure on margins. Even so Mr Field says that group profits should not be less than those in the first half.

Last year's total, which included only nine months of Thomas Marshall, amounted to £4.8m pre-tax.

Following deployments of the rights issue funds, group borrowings have dropped to around £7.1m against shareholders funds of about £25m including deferred tax of £2.1m.

## Chase Manhattan has 32 pc gain in income: deposits 13 pc up

Chase Manhattan Corporation reports a 32 per cent increase in income for the third quarter of the year.

Income before securities transactions rose from \$22.1m to \$31.1m. After securities transactions net income became \$31.5m or 93 cents against \$23.9m or 75 cents a share.

The Corporation put down the gain to an increase in net interest income from abroad which reflected higher loan interest income at home fall along with volume. The non-interest reasons, Chase explained, were an increase in non-interest income and a further fall in the loan loss reserve. This has dropped for the past seven quarters.

Chase said that non-interest expenses increased 8 per cent in the quarter and nine months, but the increase was offset by other programmes.

## International

Chase added that its deposits were \$39.4 billion at September 30, a rise of 13 per cent.

## Citicorp shares

New York.—Citicorp, which used to be known as First National City Corporation, plans to repurchase up to 3m of its shares, or 2.4 per cent, on the open market, starting immediately. The group said that the shares will be needed for conversion of its 51 per cent subordinated convertible debentures, which convert into 3.5m shares at \$41 each, and for other programmes.

## Nonchalant Nchanga

Lusaka.—Production at Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines' (NCC) Rokana mine near Kitwe, Central Zambia, has resumed after a flood broke it two shafts to a standstill, Nchanga reports. Copper production was barely affected and there was negligible damage to equipment. The flooding was caused by a burst cooling water pipe. Nobody was injured. —Reuter.

## Elliott of Peterborough

## Orders that might never be

The case of Elliott Group of Peterborough's orders that never were, or more accurately, the orders that might never be, once again raises the importance of full immediate disclosure of price sensitive information and the correction of any false market that might ensue.

On August 3 last, the relocatable buildings, furniture and joinery group announced to the Stock Exchange that it had received orders from overseas customers amounting to approximately £54m to be completed over a two-year period.

The next official announcement from Elliott concerning these contracts came only at the beginning of last week when it revealed its off-its at its Midway Industries subsidiary, which would have been carrying out much of the resultant work.

The Stock Exchange's interest was aroused further when it was discovered that between the two dates, company chairman Mr Edmund Smeeth had sold 200,000 shares between 35p and 40p against the current price of 26p.

Moreover, the executive responsible for negotiating the contracts, Mr Jack Newbury, had left Elliott on September 25.

What the Stock Exchange will want to know is how the announcement of the contracts was originally made, why the conditionality of those contracts was never stressed and how it was that the announcement of Mr Smeeth's disposal was delayed.

The group's brokers, Sheppards & Associates, will be meeting the Elliott board today to thrash out the cause of these misunderstandings and the Stock Exchange will be digesting their findings towards the end of the week.

To be charitable, it is possible to find some mitigating circumstances. For example, Elliott had won and successfully carried out a previous contract in Saudi Arabia which included very much the same conditions, notably the provision of adequate finance. There was, however, a fundamental difference in that the concluded contract was awarded

by the Saudi Government.

The broker is apparently willing to take the view that Mr Smeeth had a genuine personal financial reason for disposing of 200,000 shares and the firm is understood to have handled only a part of that transaction. It might also be argued that had the chairman wished to bail out, he might have realized his entire stake which had grown from 486,190 to 524,633 shares in the 15 months to end-March last.

Elliott and its broker argue that a close inspection of the relevant documents would have revealed the conditionality of the contract, but when the shares took off—and they have reached 44p this year—the Stock Exchange would have required Elliott to clear up any later misunderstanding. Similarly, Mr Smeeth's disposal should have been disclosed at once. Perhaps, as Elliott's window on the market place, Sheppards should have prodded its client to comply with these requirements.

Ray Maughan

## MARKS &amp; SPENCER

The unaudited trading results of the Group for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March 1978 are announced as follows:—

first half of the financial year ending 31st March 1978 are announced as follows:—			
	26 Weeks Ended:		
	1st October 1977	2nd October 1976	
	£000	£000	Inc. %
<b>SALES (excluding Sales Taxes)</b>			
UK Stores			
Clothing and other merchandise	356,494	296,360	20.3
Foods	167,693	144,781	16.0
Direct Export sales outside the Group	16,556	9,798	69.0
	<u>540,943</u>	<u>450,949</u>	<u>20.0</u>
Overseas Stores			
Europe	8,149	6,399	27.3
Canada (See note 4)	30,022	34,044	(11.3)
<b>TOTAL GROUP SALES</b>	<u>579,114</u>	<u>491,392</u>	<u>17.9</u>
The total value of exports from the UK, including shipments to overseas subsidiaries, was £25,027,000 (last year £17,093,000).			
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>			
UK	55,277	47,542	16.3
Europe	loss (478)	loss (152)	
Canada	loss (2,783)	loss (6,705)	
<b>GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<u>52,015</u>	<u>40,685</u>	<u>27.8</u>
<b>TAXATION</b>			
UK	28,750	24,700	
Overseas	(217)	(875)	
	<u>28,533</u>	<u>23,825</u>	
<b>GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION</b>	<u>23,482</u>	<u>16,860</u>	
Loss attributable to minority interests	(1,065)	(2,418)	
<b>NET PROFIT AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MARKS &amp; SPENCER LIMITED</b>	<u>24,547</u>	<u>19,278</u>	<u>27.3</u>

## NOTES

1 The figures comprise the consolidated trading results of Marks & Spencer Limited and its European subsidiaries for the 26 weeks to 31st March 1977 and the results of its Canadian subsidiaries for the 26 weeks to 31st July 1977.

2 The results of the European subsidiaries are after charging £398,000 being the half-year's proportion of the original pre-opening expenses, which are being written off in equal instalments over three years to 31st March 1978. Further pre-opening expenses so far incurred for new store development in Paris have cost £294,000. These are being written off in the year in which they are incurred.

3 UK tax for this year and last year has been charged at 52%. A decision on the treatment of Deferred Tax will be taken by the Board at the year end.

4 Canadian store sales amounted to £55,787,000 compared with £55,049,000 last year, an increase of 3%. They show a decrease in sterling terms because of the current exchange rate compared with a year ago.

DIVIDEND The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 1.7 pence per share compared with 1.32 pence last year. Together with its associated tax credit, the Interim Dividend represents an equivalent gross amount of 2.5756 pence per share compared with 2.0808 pence last year, an increase of 26.9%. This dividend will be paid on 13th January 1978 to shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on 18th November 1977. The Directors have decided to uplift the Interim Dividend by almost the whole of the maximum increase at present permitted for the year. Their object is to bring the amounts of the Interim and Final Dividends more into line with each other.

A Supplementary Final Dividend of 0.0381 pence per share is also declared in respect of last year. This represents the amount by which the Final Dividend for last year could have been increased following the change in the rate of income tax from 35% to 34%.

THE HALF YEAR'S RESULTS UNITED KINGDOM Store sales have increased over last year by 19%. In spite of a slow start, sales, particularly of clothing and other merchandise, have been encouraging. The relatively lower rate of increase in foods must be measured against the very buoyant sales at this time last year.

Our new store at Oxborough, with a sales floor area of 26,700 sq. ft., opened in June and sales have been good.

We continue to give priority to exports. Shipments of British made goods to overseas customers, including our own subsidiaries, have increased by 46% over last year. These exclude substantial buying for foreign tourists. It is not possible to quantify such sales but they cannot be less than £50 million in a full year.

EUROPE Our stores in Paris and Brussels are profitable and well established with turnover and profitability increasing. Our store in Lyon continues to incur losses due to the failure of La Part Dieu centre to attract sufficient customers.

Following the substantial devaluation of £ sterling during the course of last year, the results of our European subsidiaries had the benefit of large exchange profits which did not occur to the same extent this year.

CANADA The losses in Canada are substantially less than a year ago when we had just completed the integration of the businesses of two of the operating subsidiaries into one Marks & Spencer division, at a high cost. Not all of these conversions have been successful. While

sales in the enclosed shopping malls and certain major shopping streets of the largest towns are making excellent progress, they are poor at the older free standing downtown stores where such modern malls have recently been opened nearby.

The two other trading divisions—in the Canadian Group—D'Allaire and Peoples Stores—continue to be profitable and are making satisfactory progress.

## THE FUTURE

UNITED KINGDOM At the beginning of October we opened our new store in Kensington High Street and important extensions in Brent Cross and Birmingham.

We have now established a range of family books which is selling well and have introduced a trial range of china and glassware. We expect good trading conditions in the second-half of the year and look forward to a record year.

EUROPE We shall concentrate our expansion in Europe on the Paris area where we have concentrated more on more than doubling the size of our store in Boulevard Haussmann. Our new store in the outskirts of Paris, at Runy II shopping centre, opens in November.

CANADA We have opened five new stores in the Marks & Spencer division since the end of July; all are trading successfully. We are seeking new sites in established shopping malls and additional footage in those where our present stores are too small.



## Jardines: 1977 Interim Report

- Net profit for the first nine months of 1977 higher than for the same period last year. The Board anticipates that earnings for 1977 will show an improvement over 1976.
- Interim dividend equivalent to 2.3p per stock unit (1976: 2.2p) to be satisfied by the issue of new stock units at market value with a cash alternative at stockholders' option. Final dividend equivalent to 5.6p per stock unit anticipated, making a total of 7.9p for the year (1976: 7.6p).
- £24 million raised in May 1977 through an issue of eight year 7½% unsecured guaranteed bonds. £29 million of shorter term debt repaid so far this year.
- Satisfactory level of liquidity also maintained through internally generated cash flow.
- Group insurance broking activities further developed with the acquisition of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers, Thompson, Graham and Company Ltd, through an issue of £5.5 million. 7¼% convertible unsecured loan stock 1987/92.
- Malaysian operations restructured through a new joint venture holding company in partnership with Malaysian interests. Agreement to sell rubber and palm oil plantations for £5.4 million payable over 6 years.
- Investment in the Middle East increased by £5.6 million to £25 million. Profits of associates in this area have exceeded forecast and the first guaranteed dividend has been received.

D.K. Newbigging, Chairman  
18th October 1977.

Currency converted from HK\$ at Middle Market closing rates on 17th October 1977.

**JARDINES**  
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong

**St Michael**  
OVER 90







# HINE

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 17. Dealings End, Oct. 28.  $\S$  Contango Day, Oct. 31. Settlement Day, Nov. 5.

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## 27

**SECRETARIA**

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**

We need a super Secretary to look after two young Executives in our property and restaurant group. You will be involved in a number of interesting projects and should be bright, smart and have a good sense of humour. Applicants must have good secretarial qualifications with shorthand

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able to take shorthand notes,  
skits and know how to operate  
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Our Managing Director needs an experienced and efficient PA at Bournemouth Head Office (50 staff) to handle an interesting mix of work including correspondence, public relations, meetings, financial data and travel arrangements.

Qualities of the successful applicant must include: initiative, flexibility and commitment (the MD is often abroad). Impeccable shorthand/typing, education to at least GCE standard, natural aptitude for dealing with people at all levels. Probable age range 25-35. Ability to drive and additional languages advantageous.

An excellent salary and attractive fringe benefits will be negotiated. If you seek a most rewarding and challenging career, please write briefly for an application form to Mrs. Beverley Hill, Anglo-World Group Ltd., 21/23 Oxford Road, Bournemouth BH8 8EY.



**Anglo-World**  
GROUP LIMITED

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Applications are invited from those with a good general education, preferably to 'A' level standard or above, and first class office skills including shorthand and typewriting.

We offer excellent working conditions in our modern offices and our Conditions of Service are above average.

If you would like to apply for this post, please write (or telephone Welwyn Garden 28128) for an application form, quoting reference R20, to Mrs. B. Spencer, Roche Products Limited, P.O. Box 8, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL7 3AY.

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The Relations Department of Mobil North Sea Ltd. is seeking two secretaries to work at their pleasant, modern offices in Aldwyth.

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Applicants should have good secretarial skills, preferably some experience in a personnel department but more importantly an ability to deal with a large volume of work in an extremely busy office.

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**Mobil North Sea Ltd.**

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The Personnel Development Adviser for an international company of the highest repute is looking for a Secretary on whom he can depend to organise his office, type his reports beautifully, and have the pleasant personality to organise a great many meetings with people who are also heavily committed. The job will offer excellent insight into Job Evaluation and the organisation of personnel and will also be highly confidential. Contact: Mrs. Dawn Sharriff 01-235 9984

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The Purchasing Director of this thriving Company must spend considerable time abroad and therefore requires a really first-class Secretary/P.A. who is confident to deal with the press, assist with the publication of an internal magazine, organise a lunch and seminar session and bring common sense to a most interesting and comprehensive service—this is your opportunity! As there will be scope to develop your writing techniques, a high standard of English is required. Contact: Mrs. Jo Armit 01-235 9984

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**KINGSTON AREA: £4,000-£4,500**

The Vice President of a large Multi-national Company requires a very senior Secretary with qualifications equal to that of the London Chamber of Commerce Diploma. Shortlisted candidates must be good and the candidates must possess the initiative and ability to make their own contacts with the senior International Executives. Age 25-40. Excellent holidays. Benefits. Contact: Miss Angela Moriarty 01-235 9984

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We are Robert Bosch Limited, the U.K. subsidiary of the worldwide Bosch organisation, marketing a wide range of high quality automotive products, power tools, Blaupunkt in-car entertainment, domestic appliances, kitchen furniture and specialist engineering products. We are seeking a first class Secretary, used to working at Senior Management level, to assist our Financial Director.

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Somebody super special with 1st class secretarial skills or graduate in business administration, aged 30-40, to work in a dynamic, fast-paced environment, organising a wide range of international interests in shipping, aviation, investment, farming, headgear, Red Bull, Surrey, Great potential and top salary commensurate with qualifications for a first class secretary. You will also provide a confidential secretarial service, common sense, good taste and integrity. Some travelling involved. O.E. and personal particulars stating availability, to:

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Required by one of the most highly respected commercial concerns in the City. This appointment involves work of a highly confidential nature: calls for excellent secretarial skills (typing 50 w.p.m., shorthand, M.F.P.) and a pleasant telephone manner.

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exists for someone to combine first class secretarial/PA skills and experience with a thorough grounding in science at least to 'A' levels. Languages an added asset.

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### Administrative Assistant

Our Chief Training Manager needs an Assistant to organise his day-to-day activities, service training staff meetings, maintain control charts, visual aids and records of expenditure, deal with correspondence and undertake some research work.

Applicants must have administrative experience, at least 'O' level English and an aptitude for figure work.

Salary in the range £2,942-£3,856 (under review) + L.V.s 50p per day.

Please write or phone for an application form to: Miss Valerie Weston, Administration Officer (Personnel), Foundry Industry Training Committee, 50/54 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2EL. Tel.: 01-580 0341.

Closing date for applications: October 28, 1977.

### SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

The Managing Director of our North American Banking Subsidiary Company needs a Secretary/Personal Assistant.

The successful candidate must have good technical skills and have demonstrated the ability to cope with a fluctuating level of work including running the Managing Director's office when he is abroad on business trips. The office is located in Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

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The Advertisement Manager of an important company in the W.2 area requires as soon as possible a PA/Secretary whose sole responsibility will be to him. You'll help to look after a very busy Executive and will be involved in many interesting areas. Salary £3,500. Subsidised lunches.

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Aged 27-35

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Be a real PA to this Director. You'll be left to your abilities to organise and handle his diary and travel arrangements—you'll be dealing with top level people as you arrange social activities and you'll attend some of them as well. This job is designed with you in mind! Act fast and ring Nikki now on 628 8055.

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Contact: Miss Mary Penner, HEREFORD HEALTH DISTRICT, EIGHT STREET, HEREFORD. Telephone Hereford 0432 2012 ext. 207.

Closing date for applications 4th NOVEMBER, 1977

Please quote reference 15/5/77.

### SUIT YOURSELF PA/SEC £4,200

Gain in all ways, salary, job satisfaction and a young appreciative boss. You'll really run your own show looking after this fun, single company solicitor. You'll certainly be admired for your secretarial skills, but this is only part of your varied day. Get your own share of the action at last, and he's waiting to say yes! So don't delay ring Chris today on 628 8055.

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Secretary required with/without shorthand (first class secretarial skills) to undertake all aspects of secretarial work, own correspondence etc. Start as soon as possible. Four to six months in Milan and Apiano (back before Christmas), then working in Cortina, Cortina, living accommodation and food provided whilst in Italy. Age 25. Salary £3,000 p.a. negotiable.

Please apply to: Maureen Charles, Omega Engineering Company Ltd, 27 Park St, Croydon. Telephone 01-886 3371.

### INTERNATIONAL INTERIOR FURNISHING Secretary to Buying Office

This is a responsible position requiring first class secretarial and administrative skills and the ability to work in a team. The work is varied and there is a possibility of expansion with the company. Excellent benefits, competitive wage and local housing. Salary negotiable.

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Phone Rachel on 445 2424 BLUE ARROW Staff Services

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Director of an International Distributor of pipes, valves and fittings to the oil and petroleum industry requires a Secretary/Personal Assistant. The successful applicant will be based at the local Hertfordshire Operations. This position requires a mature person aged 25/35 who can work under pressure in a dynamic industry. She/he will have the necessary secretarial skills and experience and have the personality and ability to assist the Director in liaison with suppliers and customers. This is an executive position and only those who are able to devote the necessary time and energy to succeed should apply. A first class salary and fringe benefits are available to the right person. Any removal expenses will be met. Please write giving comprehensive record of career details to:

The Secretary, Tritube Limited, 42 Goldharbour Lane, Harpenden, Herts. Harpenden 67701.

### P.A.— SOCIAL SECRETARY for Managing Director

The Managing Director of a Yorkshire based company is seeking a Personal Assistant. A good standard of education and experience is required. The work involves a high degree of confidentiality and tact, and requires an ability to deal with people at senior level. Salary is £3,500 but negotiable. 4 weeks holiday per annum and excellent working conditions. Please write giving details of career to:

J. Parker, Martin House, Brearton, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

### P.A. TO CHAIRMAN

Swiss Cottage £3,750 plus

Chairman of Private Company requires a Personal Assistant who, in addition to normal secretarial duties will play an important role in helping to plan Marketing strategy and sales promotion and in the entertaining of customers. Candidates should be over 30, able to drive and willing to travel in Britain and on the Continent.

PLEASE TELEPHONE MRS. BAYNE, 01-328 2121

### PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

Efficient, lively person 25+ with excellent secretarial skills, administrative ability and tact. Must be fluent in French and English with shorthand and typing in both languages. Interesting job, meeting clients, booking appointments etc.

Excellent salary for the right applicant.

CALL MRS. REMY ON 01-636 2115

### SECRETARY/PA

If you feel that you can work on your own initiative and make a worthwhile contribution to a busy personnel department read on... The Group Personnel Executive requires a secretary, male/female, who will quickly deal with the usual secretarial duties and then devote the majority of their time to assisting him in a wide range of personnel responsibilities, including information, communication and recruitment.

CIRCA £3,500

Please write in brief giving career details to:

GROUP PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE, BAMBURGERS LIMITED, BAMBURGERS HOUSE, 148 ST. CROSS STREET, LONDON EC1N 8XQ.

### SECRETARY FOR GERMANY

The Technical Head of Bayer Crop Protection Division in Leverkusen, near Cologne, requires top flight Secretary with ability to tutor in English.

Applicants must have excellent English shorthand and typing and a working knowledge of written and spoken German, a pleasant personality and be aged between 20 and 25.

If you are interested in this position, which offers a really excellent salary and conditions, please contact:

Mrs. Judith Duchesne, BAYER U.K. LIMITED, AGROCHIM DIVISION, EASTERN WAY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK, IP20 7AH. TEL: 0284 63200.

### HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD



### Committee Secretary

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, situated in modern offices in Wembley Central has a vacancy for a Committee Secretary.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Board Secretary for providing a secretarial service to the Board, its committees and working parties, and for the maintenance of an efficient central filing system.

Candidates should have a minimum of five 'O' levels, including English, be trained to senior secretarial level and have had comprehensive experience as a personal assistant. Previous experience in servicing committees and the ability to draft minutes is essential.

Salary will be within the scale £3,320-£4,328 (currently under review) plus £275 London Weighting. There is a contributory pension scheme.

Four weeks and two days annual leave rising to five weeks over three years.

Full particulars of the Board and its work, together with job description and application forms, are obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middlesex. Telephone 01-902 8865. Completed application forms should be returned by 4 November, 1977, quoting reference CSI.

### THE BRITISH COMPUTER SOCIETY

P.A. TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Age range 25-35, well educated, mature in attitude and able to stand up to periods of pressure. Proven ability to deal with a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties. Must be confident to act as a Director's Secretary.

Arise from the total administrative functions you should be good at arranging meetings, will attend those of Council and draft minutes as well as progressing the society's action.

3 weeks holiday, L.V.s of 30p per day.

SALARY IN THE REGION OF £3,500 NEGOTIABLE

29 Portman Place, London W1N 4BU

01-637 0471

### DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Salary £3,600-£4,200 p.a.

Tact and initiative are only two of the qualities you must have to cope with the wide range of secretarial and administrative duties which will be involved with a Director's Secretary. You will be arranging meetings (some of which you will also attend), liaising with the Board, and dealing with the society's correspondence. You will also provide a confidential secretarial service, common sense, good taste and integrity. Some travelling involved. O.E. and personal particulars stating availability, to:

Please write to Olga Heaver, Head of Staff House Staff Services, W. B. Smith & Son, Strand House, 10 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AD

### FROM £4,500

Our brief is simply to find the best Secretary available for an overworked Managing Director. This person will have the experience and the knowledge of business, gained by working at senior level, and the same dedication the Managing Director demands of himself. In return the rewards are a tremendous sense of involvement and the satisfaction of doing a worthwhile job. If your experience suits you for this appointment please ring:

Directors' Secretaries, 01-629 9323

### COUNTRY LOVER?

COGNAC wine-minded, Secretary with English shorthand and good written and verbal skills. Must be confident to act as a Director's Secretary. You will be arranging meetings (some of which you will also attend), liaising with the Board, and dealing with the society's correspondence. You will also provide a confidential secretarial service, common sense, good taste and integrity. Some travelling involved. O.E. and personal particulars stating availability, to:

Please write to Olga Heaver, Head of







